The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON NEWS.

The President's Veto to Come in on Friday.

The Army Appropriation Bill Also to be Vetoed.

No Tariff Bill to be Passed by this Congress.

Probable Success of the Bankrupt Bill.

The Canadian Dominion Resolutions Referred.

Southern Rebels Denied Preemption Rights.

No Prospect of Agreement on the Currency Bills.

Nebraska to be Admitted to the Next Congress.

Polygamy in Utah Denounced by Congress.

The Veto Message—The Attack in the Senate on Secretary McCulloch—The Tariff Bill Killed in the House—The Tax Bill—Admission of Nebraska.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 28.

There was general disappointment to-day on account of the failure of the arrival of the veto message in Congress. The truth is that but few persons have appreciated the importance that the President attaches to the Military Government Bill, and therefore it was supposed he would dispose of the matter in short order. All stories about the President hesitating whether to sign the bill or not, and about the completion of his message some days ago, and the consideration of the document by the Cabinet on Tuesday last, were without foundation in fact. The subject has been under consideration by the Cabinet, but no part of the message was prepared until yesterday, and it was not completed until to-night. The message will be read by the Cabinet to-morrow at 12 o'clock and sent to Congress immediately thereafter. It is expected the Tenure of Office Bill will be returned with the President's objections on Saturday, and unless Congress shall agree to strike out the objectionable provisions as to the Cabinet officers, &c., and pass the bill minus these provisions, it will undoubtedly fail to become a law at this session, as opponents of the measure have determined, unless changes are made, to filibuster the bill to the end of the session.

The White House for the past few days has been in a state of siege. Parties for and against the Sherman Reconstruction Bill have been in attendance, urging the President to sign or to veto it. Prominent among the former have been Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON and CALEB CUSHING, supported by prominent Democrats from all sections of the country.

THE ATTACK ON SECRETARY M'CULLOCH.

The speeches of Senators SUMNER and CHANDLER, delivered in the Senate last night against Secretary MCCULLOCH, were severely criticised by all parties to-day. The behavior of Mr. CHANDLER is characterized by Republicans as "infamous." Senator SHERMAN, who denounced these speeches last night, this afternoon took back much of what he said, and endeavored to mollify his remarks, but Mr. FESSENDEN adhered steadfastly to his phillippic on SUMNER and CHANDLER. [What is the private cause of quarrel on the part of Mr. CHANDLER, and his personal complaints against Mr. MCCULLOCH, have not transpired, but Mr. SUMNER's ire was occasioned by the removal of his brother-in-law, Dr. HASTINGS, from the position of surgeon of the Maine Hospital at San Francisco. Dr. HASTINGS held the office four years; there were complaints against him, and Mr. MCCULLOCH removed him for cause, whereat Mr. SUMNER waxed wroth, and hence last nights' proceedings.

THE TARIFF BILL IN THE HOUSE.

The Tariff Bill died in the House to-day, the victim of stubborn attacks from special interests. Mr. MORRILL attempted to put it through in a lump, by a motion to suspend the rules for the purpose of discharging the Committee of the Whole from further consideration of its provisions. The enemies of the bill, knowing that in the Fortieth Congress the States of California, Connecticut, Kentucky, New-Hampshire, Rhode Island and Tennessee cannot be represented in the first session, and therefore it is probable that it will not be reconsidered, joined forces with the representatives of sectional and special interests and rejected the motion, yeas 105, nays 64—a two-thirds vote being required under the rules. Mr. STEVENS then offered a compromise resolution, intended to conciliate the iron and other interests, by providing that the clause freeing the Pacific Railroad from its obligation to use American iron should be stricken out, but he failed, the vote being more strongly in the negative than on Mr. MORRILL's motion. Mr. MORRILL made another effort by presenting a joint resolution providing for a temporary duty on all imported merchandise of 20 per centum additional to the present rates, based on an *ad valorem* valuation, except sugar, tea, coffee, salt, coal and railroad iron, which was also lost, yeas 94, nays 71. Mr. KASSON then attempted to revive the Western claims for wool and woolen cloth exemptions, but failed, and the bill was abandoned as lost beyond hope, for this session at least.

THE TAX BILL.

The Senate to-night took up the Tax Bill and proceeded with its consideration. In addition to the amendments mentioned last night, the tax on refined sugar was reduced from two cents to one cent and a half per pound. The Committee also recommend that all the provisions relating to the tax on whisky as reported by the Ways and Means Committee, and adopted by the House, be stricken out. These provisions were intended to secure the more rigid enforcement of the law, and were so satisfactory in the House as to be denominated "iron-clad" in their character. But Mr. FESSENDEN asserts that all the provisions thus reënacted are already in the law, and that it is useless to encumber the bill with such confused details. This part of the bill comprises eighteen sections, and the action of the Finance Committee is equivalent to asserting that the enforcement of the whisky tax depends entirely on the honesty and efficiency of the revenue officers. Commissioner ROLLINS coincided with the action of the Finance Committee.

ADMISSION OF NEBRASKA.

Gen. THAYER, Senator elect from Nebraska, arrived here to-night, bringing with him official copies of the act passed by the Legislature of his State accepting the term of admission prepared by Congress. He immediately laid the act and accompanying papers before the President, as the Congressional act requires that officer to issue a proclamation forthwith after the reception of the papers. It is probable that Nebraska will be represented in both branches at the first session of the Fortieth Congress.

THE LOAN CERTIFICATE BILL.

The Loan Certificate Bill came up again in the House to-night, when the most interesting and exciting scene of the session, except some of the heated debates on reconstruction, occurred. Mr. STEVENS and Mr. CONKLING, the former advocating the issue of one hundred millions of dollars greenbacks, and the latter concurring in the amendments of the Senate, were the centre of a crowd of earnest listeners, who left their seats and thronged about them, listening eagerly to the colloquy. Mr. CONKLING insisted that the Secretary of the Treasury has all the power required to meet the payment of outstanding compound-interest notes, and commented on the loose custom of keeping records in his department. He claimed that the issue of one hundred million dollars in lieu of the notes would be inflation, and Mr. STEVENS replied by expressing a desire to attend a night-school, where he could learn something about the subject. He claimed that the issue of greenbacks to supply the place of other notes was not inflation, and was replied to by Mr. CONKLING, who accepted the task of keeping the night-school, and read to his venerable pupil a lesson to the effect that the issue of the greenbacks would go into immediate and general circulation, whereas the compound-interest notes are now hoarded up in the banks of the country. The debate was continued by Mr. GARFIELD, who gave evidence of remarkable dramatic ability by dragging in a far-fetched quotation from the "Maniac" in his speech, if nothing else, and by Mr. POMEROY, who favored the Senate amendment. A motion to lay the whole matter on the table, made by Mr. LYNCH, of Maine, was lost, yeas 13, nays 127. The House then refused to concur, yeas 53, nays 83, and a motion prevailed to appoint a Committee of Conference. The House hopes, by this action, to get the Greenback Bill in the Committee of Conference, but as the Senate is equally firm, I look for the Senate bill or nothing.

LEGISLATIVE, JUDICIAL, AND EXECUTIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

The Conference Committee on the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive Appropriation Bill reported to-day that they could not agree, and asked to be discharged. A new Committee was at once appointed, who are in session to-night. The points of difference in the first conference which could not be reconciled were mainly items of appropriations for employes of various classes, the principal disagreement being on the appropriation for the increased pay of the Clerks of the House.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

The Bankrupt Bill came up from the Speaker's table in the House to-night, and Mr. STEVENS made his chronic motion to lay it on the table, which was lost, yeas 65, nays 74, the bill having gained friends within the past few days. The request of the Senate for a Committee of Conference was then acceded to, and Messrs. JENCKES, DAWES and DAWSON were appointed managers on the part of the House. Thus the chances of the bill, which have been deemed hopeless, are again revived, and the prospect is almost certain that it will become a law.

NOMINATIONS SENT TO THE SENATE.

Among the nominations sent to the Senate by the President are the following for New-York: THOS. E. SMITH, Collector Eighth District, *vice* HARRIS, rejected; DAVID B. OWEN, Collector of Customs, Cape Vincent; SAMUEL T. RICHARDS, Collector Internal Revenue Sixteenth District.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURES.

The Committee on Public Expenditures have not yet finished their report relative to the New-York Custom-House, but hope to have it in readiness to present to-morrow afternoon or evening. It will be lengthy, and will go extensively into both the seizure and general order business.

MR. BIGELOW IN THE SENATE.

Mr. BIGELOW, late Minister to France, was upon the floor of the Senate this afternoon, and received cordial greetings from Senators and Representatives who came into the Chamber from time to time.

Among the arrivals in the city to-night is Maj.-Gen. S. W. CRAWFORD, of Pennsylvania.

The Veto Messages—Polygamy in Utah—Campaign Against the Indians—Mexican Affairs—The Tariff and Tax Bills—Mineral Specimens from Colorado.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 28.

The veto of the Military Bill is completed, or nearly so, and will be transmitted to Congress to-morrow without fail.

The Army Appropriation Bill will also be vetoed.

POLYGAMY IN UTAH.

Some days ago a memorial from the Legislature of Utah was presented to the House of Representatives, asking that the anti-Polygamy Law, as applied to that Territory, should be repealed for reasons stated. This memorial was referred to the Judiciary Committee, who to-day made a report, in which they in strong terms denounced polygamy as contrary to the spirit of the Christian religion, and a relic of heathenism and barbarism, and subversive of the marriage relation in all nations where it is tolerated. It is simply legalized prostitution, destroying the original and divine constitution of society. No greater outrage on the freedom of religious faith could be perpetrated than to require the people of any nation to sanction and approve by law a practice so deeply offensive. Alluding to the assertion of the memorial that no effort has been made to enforce the law, the Committee say the fact is humiliating; if this is in consequence of the neglect of the Federal Judges they ought to be removed, but if the failure arises from other causes, it is the duty of the President to see that the law is executed.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE INDIANS.

It is stated that the Medical and Quartermaster's Departments have received instructions relative to the coming campaign to be inaugurated against the Indians from the Department of the Missouri, about the 10th of March. A proper portion of surgeons, hospital stores, ambulances and medical stores, and the necessary transportation, will be furnished.

It was reported this afternoon that the veto of the Reconstruction Bill would be sent in to-night, but the guessing was again at fault, so it must be looked for to-morrow.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

The following is a translation of Gen. ESCOBEDO's official report of his recent victory over MIRAMON:

HACIENDA OF SAN JACINTO,
Friday, Feb. 1, 1867—3 o'clock P. M.

This date I forwarded the following to the Secretary of War: At 10 o'clock A. M. I came upon the rear guard of the enemy, who exchanged several cannon shot with our forces, and continued to retreat with confusion on account of our attack, a distance of four leagues, until a sudden charge of cavalry completely routed him, leaving in our possession a number of prisoners, all his artillery, ammunition trains, equipages and all he had. With the cavalry under my command, I pursued him as far as this *hacienda*, where I ordered a halt in order to give rest to my troops and pick up the booty abandoned by the enemy in his flight. The daring General, GERONIMO TREVINO, and Col. PEDRO MARTINEZ, are pursuing him with two columns of cavalry, doing their utmost to overtake MIRAMON and his accomplice, who left here precipitately on flying from us. Later I will give you a detailed report of this brilliant action of the Constitutional forces; for the present I content myself with what I have said above.

You will inform the citizen constitutional President, and present to him my felicitations upon the success with which Providence has favored our cause.

(Signed) MORENO ESCOBEDO.

Señor SERDO DE TEJADA, Minister of State of Mexico. Addressed from Zacatecas.

On the 2d inst. the President thanks ESCOBEDO's army for their triumph over the forces commanded by MIQUET MIRAMON.

THE TARIFF AND TAX BILLS.

The Tariff Bill, after the action of the House today concerning it, is considered effectually defeated beyond resuscitation. The Tax Bill will probably share the same fate. The amendments of the Senate Finance Committee to the Tax Bill reduce the tax on refined sugars from two to one and-a-half per cent. *ad valorem*, and lay a tax of three per cent. *ad valorem* on manufactures exclusively of glass. Bar, rod, hoop, band, sheet, and plate iron and wire cloth are added to the free list. Sections 16 to 38, covering the administrative details of the bill with reference to distilled spirits, are stricken out, and the other sections regulating the subject substituted. A number of items are stricken out of the free list, including iron pipe, sheet lead, lead pipe, shot, horse-rakes, and power tedders, hames, snathes, hay-forks, hoes, portable grinding mills, leather and skins of all descriptions, stump machines, engines, boilers, and straw wrapping paper. A provision is added to the section on Internal Revenue, requiring that income tax for the year 1866, shall be levied on the day the act shall take effect.

MINERAL SPECIMENS FROM COLORADO.

The Commissioner-General of the Land Office has received from Denver, Colorado, some interesting specimens of coal from the bank of J. M. MOUSSAL, a specimen of limestone from Breckinridge, showing beautiful dindrities on its surface, and a lot of specimens from James Creek, showing different varieties of the gold and silver-bearing ores of that district. The coal bank is in the township, 1 S. R. 70, west. The vein is horizontal, and is eleven feet in thickness. There is considerable resin in the specimen. The specimens of ore from James Creek, selected by JAMES WIDNER, of Jamestown, are fair specimens of the different varieties of ore found there. Mr. WIDNER reports that there are about 400 men in the district; that a saw mill is building, and that several quartz mills will be erected in the Spring. The specimens from Stanley Lode, in which can be seen the gold, are from a depth in no case over thirty feet.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

It appears from the report of the Commissioner of Patents for the year 1866 that the number of applications was 15,269; patents issued, including reissues and designs, 9,450; caveats filed, 2,723; applications for extension of patents, 67; patents extended, 58; patents expired, 1,042.

Of the patents granted there were to citizens of the United States, 9,210; subjects of Great Britain, 127; subjects of the French Empire, 48; subjects of other foreign Governments, 65. The receipts were, on applications for patents, reissues, &c., $460,798; for copies and recording assignments, &c., $34,867. Total amount, $495,665.

Amount to the credit of the Fund, January, 1866, was	$130,184
Receipts during the year	495,665
Total	$625,850
From which deducting amount of expenditures, namely	361,724
And there is left to the credit of the Patent Fund, Jan. 1, 1867	$264,125
Surplus of receipts over expenditures during the year is	$139,941

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Secretary of the Interior has forwarded an opinion to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, appertaining to the rights of the central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad to increased subsidies of lands and bonds under the Pacific Railroad Act. The land embraced in this opinion amounts in value to $3,500,000.

PUBLIC LANDS FOR MICHIGAN.

The Commissioner has prepared a patent to be submitted to the President for signature, embracing the full quantity guaranteed to the State of Michigan for Lac la Belle Harbor Improvement Company, under the act of July 3, 1866, granting one hundred thousand acres.

REVISED RATES OF POSTAGE.

The following are the revised rates of postage upon letters for Turkey, Greece, Egypt, India, &c., by the Prussian closed mail.

Hereafter the rates of postage per half ounce or under, chargeable upon letters transmitted to or received from the undermentioned countries by the Prussian closed mail, will be as follows, viz.: First—To Greece and the Ionian Isles, 31 cents, prepayment optional. Second—To Rumuli, Baken, Byrlat, Botutshuny, Bucharest, Folkshani, Galatz, Giurgero, Jassy, Ibriala, Piatra, Plajesto, Raman, thirty-three cents, prepayment optional; to all other points, 53 cents, prepayment compulsory. Third—European and Asiatic Turkey—Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersent, and Tripoli in Syria, 35 cents, prepayment required; Adrianople, Antivari, Beyrout, Burgos, Caiffa, Cavalla, Constantinople, Czernawooda, Dardanelles, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Jamna, Jerusalem, Ineboli, Candia, Canea, Kustendgi, Lagos, Larnica, Mitylene, Plellipoli, Prevesa, Retimo, Rhodes, Salonica, Rustchuk, Sansbun, Seres, Sinope, Smyrna, Sophia, Salina, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tcihesme, Tultcha, Valone, Varna and Valo, 35 cents, prepayment optional; to all other points, 35 cents, prepayment required. Fourth—Egypt, except Alexandria, 35 cents, prepayment required; Alexandria, 35 cents, prepayment optional. Fifth—East India, China and Japan, British further India and Hong Kong, China, 35 cents, prepayment required. All other countries, &c., in and beyond East Indies, 59 cents, prepayment required.

ARMY AND NAVY MATTERS.

Brevet Major W. A. Elderkin, Commissary of Subsistence United States Army, is announced as Chief-Commissary of Subsistence on the staff of Brevet Major-Gen. Charles R. Woods, commanding District of Chattahoochee; First Lieut. Jas. E. Post, Corps of Engineers, sixty day's leave from 1st March, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Placed on leave for discharge, Acting Ensign James Softlay; honorably discharged, Acting Ensign M. M. Wheeler; Acting Assistant-Paymaster Wm. H. Byon.

Gen. THAYER, Senator elect from Nebraska, arrived to-night, and submitted to the President a copy of the act passed by the Legislature of that State, acquiescing in the conditions imposed by Congress. The President will soon issue a proclamation recognizing Nebraska as a State, when the Senators and Representatives from that State will be admitted to Congress. The fact that the House to-night, after refusing by nine majority to lay the Bankrupt Bill on the table, appointed a Committee of Conference to join that heretofore appointed by the Senate on the disagreeing amendments, is regarded by the friends of that measure as indicative of the certain passage of the bill through both Houses.

BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES COURTS.

In the United States Supreme Court the following business was done:

Nos. 325, 326 and 327. Indian cases against certain Counties of Kansas, were set for argument on the first Monday in April.

No. 155. The ship *Bird of Paradise*, appellant, *vs.* Haynemon construction of charter party. Argued. It was ordered by the Court that the Clerk be authorized to issue the mandates in all cases decided at the present term of this Court.

The Court adjourned until the first Monday in April next.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

RICHARD W. MEADE, Administrator, *vs.* the United States; argument concluded. Court adjourned to Monday, March 4.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 28.

The Chair laid before the Senate the annual report of the Patent Office, and a motion to print the usual number of copies was referred to the Committee on Printing.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE MISSOURI.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River, at Leavenworth, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the bill to establish a Department of Education. All pending amendments were voted down, and the bill was passed and goes to the President.

It is as follows:

SECTION 1. That there shall be established, at the City of Washington a Department of Education for the purpose of collecting such statistics and facts as shall show the condition and progress of education in the several States and Territories, and of diffusing such information respecting the organization and management of schools and school systems, and methods of teaching as shall aid the people of the United States in the establishment and maintenance of efficient school systems, and otherwise promote the course of education throughout the country.

SEC. 2. That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a Commissioner of Education, who shall be intrusted with the management of the Department herein established, and who shall receive a salary of $4,000 per annum, and who shall have authority to appoint one chief clerk of his Department, who shall receive a salary of $2,000 per annum, one clerk who shall receive a salary of $1,800 per annum and one clerk who shall receive a salary of $1,600 per annum; which said clerks shall be subject to the appointing and removing power of the Commissioner of Education.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Education to present annually to Congress a report embodying the results of his investigations and labors, together with a statement of such facts and recommendations as will in his judgment subserve the purpose for which this department is established. In the first report made by the Commissioner of Education under this act, there shall be presented a statement of the several grants of land made by Congress to promote education, and the manner in which the several trusts have been managed, the amount of funds arising therefrom, and the annual proceeds of the same as far as the same can be determined.

SEC. 4. That the Commissioner of Public Buildings is hereby authorized and directed to furnish proper offices for the Department herein established.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of a bill more effectually to preserve the mutual relations of the United States. Also from the further consideration of the memorial of the Vice Consul of Portugal, stationed at Savannah, asking for compensation for the property taken from him by the troops of Gen. SHERMAN. The Committee was discharged.

HAWAIIAN RECIPROCITY.

Mr. SUMNER, from the same Committee, made a similar report on a petition for the establishment of reciprocity with the Hawaiian Islands, and a petition to permit the use of Government vessels to take soundings of the Atlantic for laying a cable between the American coast and the coast of France. Also the memorial of French Canadians and others, remonstrating against the proposed confederation of the British Provinces.

Mr. CONNESS spoke against such a summary disposal of so important a matter as the Hawaiian Reciprocity, and, on his motion, the subject was laid on the table.

The Committee was discharged in the other case.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

Mr. SUMNER also asked to be discharged from the further consideration of numerous petitions for the enactment of an International Copyright Law.

PRESENTS FROM THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a joint resolution authorizing the Assistant-Secretary of the Navy, Fox, and other officers of the *Miantonomoh* and the gunboat *Augusta* to accept presents from the Emperor of Russia.

Mr. JOHNSON moved an amendment exempting these presents from duty.

Mr. SPRAGUE asked what was the character of the presents.

Mr. SUMNER said they consisted of a number of valuable books and a valuable snuff-box presented to Mr. FOX by the Emperor of Russia. The duty on the diamonds in the latter article would be $4,000.

Mr. FESSENDEN said these gentlemen had been enjoying themselves abroad, and he was glad of it; but he submitted whether the duty ought to be remitted because the articles had been given to them. If a gentleman bought a private library, he would have to pay duty on it.

Mr. GRIMES did not think the cases were analogous; the books were all of a professional character, and would be very valuable to the Government.

Mr. FESSENDEN said if he was sure they were to be put in the Government Library he would have no objections to admit them duty free.

Mr. SUMNER read a letter from Mr. FOX, in which he says the books will be used in the Public Library.

Mr. ANTHONY said the Government needed money, but not badly enough to raise it by imposing duties on the presents from the Emperor of Russia.

The amendment was adopted and the resolution was passed.

BUILDINGS FOR THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Mr. MORRILL introduced a bill providing that the temporary public buildings erected by the United States in the District of Columbia during the war on public lots or lands which have been turned over to the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and in use by said Bureau as school buildings, houses for teachers, tenements for the poor, hospitals, employment offices, and for temporary shelter, are hereby allowed to remain on such lots during the continuance of said Bureau, or while the necessity for them shall exist, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

PRINTING NAVY REPORTS.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution for the printing of 5,000 copies of the report of the Secretary of the Navy on the Interoceanic Canals, with maps and charts. Passed.

INCREASED PAY TO NAVAL OFFICERS.

Mr. WILSON reported from the Committee on Military Affairs adversely on a House bill to reduce the pay of the officers of the army, but which was, he said, in reality a bill to increase the pay of the navy officers as much as $5,000 a year. The Committee was discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

MEMORIALS.

On motion of Mr. CHANDLER, the Committee on Commerce was discharged from the further consideration of a large number of memorials on various subjects.

REBEL CONTRACTORS.

Mr. HOWARD introduced a resolution calling upon the Postmaster-General for information whether contracts had been given to A. S. CARTER, of Staunton, Va., without his taking the oath of allegiance, which was adopted.

CONCURRENCE WITH THE HOUSE.

The Senate concurred in the House amendments to the bill to temporarily increase the pay of officers of the army, and for other purposes.

MOTION TO RECONSIDER.

Mr. BUCKALEW entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill establishing a Department of Education was passed.

THE OMNIBUS APPROPRIATION BILL.

At 1 o'clock the Miscellaneous Appropriation Bill was taken up. The question was upon the amendment of the Finance Committee to provide for the payment of certain Assistant Assessors in the Southern States. For this, Mr. EDMUNDS offered a substitute calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to send to the Senate a list of persons employed as Assessors without taking the oath, what service they have rendered, how much is due them, &c.

Mr. CHANDLER, alluding to his speech about the Secretary of the Treasury, made last night, said he had probably spoken in harsher terms than he should have used toward that officer, but it was an old saying that "the last straw broke the camel's back." Yesterday he felt that the last straw had been placed on his back. His opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury was well known. He had stated it a year ago, and had now no occasion to change it; his view had been strengthened day by day. In his own City of Detroit they had some very efficient officers of the revenue, most excellent Assessors and Collectors. The Secretary removed them, and appointed a man who would not have been trusted for a suit of clothes anywhere in the whole Congressional District. A man so utterly unfit for the position that no man and no party would recommend him. It was true he was rejected, but he was kept in office after the Secretary had been convinced of his unfitness. After his rejection the Secretary appointed a man no better. In the State of Michigan his appointments were controlled by men who were utterly devoid of character, and reputation, and position. The delegation from Michigan was not consulted, nor were respectable men consulted. The man whom the Senate rejected was now in Washington, boasting that he controlled all the appointments of Michigan. Further than this, Gen. VOORHIES, better known as DAN VOORHIES, of Indiana, had been the secret agent of the Secretary of the Treasury, and for months had been traveling through the rebel States on secret business for him.

Mr. HENDRICKS interrupted Mr. CHANDLER to say that this was not true.

Mr. CHANDLER said his informant was WM. A. HOWARD, formerly Member of Congress from the Detroit District.

Mr. HENDRICKS—Well, it is not true.

Mr. CHANDLER repeated the name of his informant.

Mr. HENDRICKS said Mr. VOORHIES had been engaged as the agent of the Western distillers, to secure an honest execution of the Revenue Law, and to devise means for putting a stop to the abuses under which liquor was sold for less money than the amount of the tax upon it. It was on this business that he traveled in the South recently. He was in no way employed in the Treasury Department.

Mr. CHANDLER was about to proceed with his explanation of the circumstances attending his speech of last night, when Mr. SHERMAN appealed to him not to consume the time of the Senate with personal explanations.

Mr. CHANDLER said he would comply with this request, as he saw its importance.

Mr. SUMNER raised the point of order that under the rules of the Senate, the pending amendment was not in order, as it provided for the payment of private claims, which, under the rules, could not be attached to an appropriation. These Assessors had not taken the oath of office, and were therefore in no just sense officers of the United States.

The Chair decided the point not well taken, and Mr. SUMNER appealed from the decision.

After debate, the decision of the Chair that the amendment was in order, was sustained, yeas 37, nays 10. Messrs. Creswell, Fowler, Howard, Howe, Nye, Pomeroy, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade and Yates voted in the negative.

The amendment of Mr. EDMUNDS was disagreed to.

The amendment of the Finance Committee was then adopted, yeas 33, nays 13.

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Buckalew, Cattell, Conness, Cragin, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Fogg, Foster, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Hendricks, Johnson, Lane, McDougal, Morgan, Morrill, Nesmith, Norton, Patterson, Poland, Ramsey, Riddle, Ross, Saulsbury, Sherman, Sprague, Van Winkle, Willey, Williams—33.

NAYS—Messrs. [illegible] Howe, Kirkwood, Nye, Pomeroy, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson, Yates—13.

The amendment just adopted is as follows: That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to pay to such persons as were actually employed in the collection of Internal Revenue in the rebel States prior to the first day of August, 1866, compensation at the rate prescribed by law and an amount sufficient for that purpose is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

The following amendment of the Finance Committee was adopted: That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to sell at public auction the following property belonging to the United States, namely, the buildings and grounds known as the Old Custom-house, at Alexandria, Va.; the buildings and grounds known as the Old Custom-house, at New-Haven, Conn.; the building and ground known as the Old Custom-house, at Portsmouth, N. H.; the parcel of ground known as the Old Custom-house, Norfolk, Va.; the parcel or lot of ground purchased in the City of Perth Amboy, N. J., for the erection of a Custom-house, and grounds at Sacketts Harbor; and he is hereby authorized to make, execute and deliver all needful conveyances to purchaser or purchasers thereof.

Mr. WADE offered an amendment appropriating $75,000 for the erection of public buildings in the Territory of New-Mexico, but subsequently accepted a substitute for this, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to cause an examination and report to be made on the buildings needed, and their cost.

Mr. WADE offered an amendment appropriating $4,000 for public buildings in the Territory of Dakotah. He said they needed a jail and other buildings in that Territory.

Mr. JOHNSON inquired what was the population of the Territory?

Mr. WADE said it was small and mostly criminals. The amendment was disagreed to.

Mr. WADE offered an amendment providing that the Government advertising in the District of Columbia shall be in the two papers having the largest circulation, and none others. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved as an amendment a section repealing the existing provision for the appointment of a commission to investigate the claims of loyal slaveholders whose slaves enlisted in the army, but subsequently, at the request of Mr. FESSENDEN, withdrew it.

Mr. WILSON offered an amendment that the laws relating to the Army and Navy be published in the *Army and Navy Journal*, at the rates fixed by law, which was agreed to.

Mr. MORRILL offered an amendment appropriating $100,000 for the completion of the City Hall at Washington. The amendment was disagreed to.

The bill was passed, and the Senate at 4:15 o'clock took a recess till 7:30.

EVENING SESSION.

The Tax bill was taken up on motion of Mr. FESSENDEN. The Senate Committee's amendments were acted upon as they were reached.

Mr. HOWARD and TRUMBULL raised objections against the proposition to strike out certain agricultural implements from the free list.

Mr. FESSENDEN said the Finance Committee had ascertained that a tax on these articles did not materially affect the price of them. It was only putting money into the pockets of manufacturers.

Mr. TRUMBULL said shovels, hoes and spades were articles of general use, and if taxation was to be reduced it ought to be reduced on them.

Mr. FESSENDEN said shirts were articles of general use, and why not put them on the free list?

Mr. HOWARD said we must begin somewhere. The sneering manner in which Mr. FESSENDEN met this question was not to be taken as an argument in this body.

The Senate refused to strike the following articles from the free list, therefore non-concurring in the amendments of the Finance Committee: Buck-saws, stump-machines and potato-diggers.

The Senate Committee recommended to strike out the following from the free list: Steam locomotives and marine engines, including boilers, and log, siding and shingling machines.

Mr. HOWARD hoped the amendment would not be agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN said there were no articles more proper for taxation than engines and locomotives. The tax was easily collected. They were manufactured in a few shops, and could easily be seen and assessed. The revenue of the country was falling off, and it would not do to enlarge the free list too much.

Mr. HOWARD attributed the falling off in the revenue in a great measure to the kind of appointments as Collectors and Assessors that had recently been made by the President.

Mr. SHERMAN, while concurring in the views of Mr. HOWARD, believed that the decrease was attributable mainly to the fact that there were fewer articles manufactured now than a year ago.

Mr. TRUMBULL asked how much the revenue had fallen off lately?

Mr. FESSENDEN replied from forty to fifty millions a year.

Mr. CONNESS, in advocating the exemption of steam-engines, referred to the tax upon whisky as excessive and destructive of the purpose for which it was intended, and announced himself in favor of its reduction to such a point as would not afford such inducements to evade the laws as are now presented.

Mr. HENDRICKS believed the tax on whisky was too high, but did not think it would be justice to that large number of people who had stocks of it on hand to reduce it now.

The amendment of the Finance Committee, to strike the articles named from the free list, was agreed to.

YEAS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cattell, Cowan, Cragin, Dixon, Edmunds, Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Hendricks, Johnson, Lane, Morgan, Poland, Saulsbury, Sherman, Van Winkle and Williams—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Conness, Cresswell, Davis, Howard, Nye, Patterson, Pomeroy, Ross, Sprague, Stuart, Trumbull and Yates—14.

The amendment of the Finance Committee to strike straw wrapping-paper from the free list, was disagreed to.

The Finance Committee's amendment to strike out the section of the House Bill repealing the tax on newspaper advertisements was agreed to.

Mr. FESSENDEN said the Committee were unable to see any good reason why the receipts on advertisements should not be taxed.

RELIEF FOR IRON-CLAD CONTRACTORS.

Mr. HENDRICKS, from the Committee of Conference on the bill for the relief of iron-clad contractors, made a report agreeing substantially to the House bill, and including W. H. WEBB, the builder of the *Dunderberg*, with other contractors.

The report was agreed to.

UNITED STATES JUDGES.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL the Senate agreed to the Conference Committee called for by the House on the bill for the allotment of United States Judges.

THE TAX BILL RESUMED.

The Tax Bill was resumed.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, boots, shoes, shoe findings, strings and shoes made of leather and skin were placed on the free list.

Mr. CONNESS offered an amendment imposing a tax of 50 cents per gallon on brandy made from grapes, and imposing a penalty upon any person who shall manufacture or sell as brandy made from grapes any compound not really such.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the Senate agreed to a Conference Committee asked for by the House on the Compound Interest Bill.

Mr. DAVIS moved to amend the amendment of Mr. CONNESS to the Tax Bill by striking out fifty cents and inserting one dollar. It was disagreed to.

The amendment of Mr. CONNESS was agreed to.

ADMISSION OF COLORADO.

Mr. WADE, at 11 P. M., moved to postpone all prior orders and take up the bill to admit Colorado, which was pending with a veto.

Mr. FESSENDEN hoped this would not be done. It was important to pass the Tax Bill.

Mr. HENDRICKS asked that the Colorado Bill be postponed until to-morrow at 12:30 o'clock, when a vote could be taken without debate.

After debate the bill was taken up and postponed until 1 o'clock to-morrow, when a vote will be taken.

RIVER AND HARBOR APPROPRIATIONS.

The Senate Concurred in the House amendment to the River and Harbor Appropriation Bill, and the bill goes to the President. The amendment was an important one.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

Messrs. DOOLITTLE, CATTELL and POMEROY were appointed a Conference Committee on the bill in relation to the Indian Bureau.

Messrs. SHERMAN, SPRAGUE and JOHNSON were appointed a Conference Committee on the Compound Interest Note Bill.

Pending the consideration of the Tax Bill, the Senate, at 11:45 o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 11 o'clock and the journal of yesterday was read.

PRINTING PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

Mr. LAFLIN, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution to print 165,000 extra copies of the Agricultural Report of the year 1866; 20,000 for the Commissioner of Agriculture, and 145,000 for the members of the House. Adopted. Also, 15,000 extra copies of the Patent Office Report; 5,000 for the Commissioner of Patents, and 10,000 for members of the House. Adopted. Also, 5,000 copies of the Smithsonian Report; 2,000 for the Institution, and 3,000 for the House. Adopted. Also, 10,000 copies of the Report of the Select Committee on the Murders of Union Soldiers in South Carolina. Adopted

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

The motion to suspend the rules, made by Mr. RAYMOND last night, that he might offer a resolution of inquiry in reference to the Canadian Confederation, came up as the first business in order.

Mr. RAYMOND proposed, in view of the evident disinclination of the House last evening to suspend the rules, to have the resolution received and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, with leave to report at any time.

Mr. BANKS expressed the hope that that course would be taken.

The resolution was thereupon referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, but objection was made to the Committee reporting at any time, this requiring unanimous consent.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. KASSON, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation Bill, some of which were concurred and some non-concurred in. The amendment to pay the interest on non-paying bonds and stocks in which money of certain Indians were invested by the Government, was non-concurred in.

Mr. KASSON stated the circumstances, and expressed the opinion that the Government should assume the debt, and prosecute the claims for such bonds and stocks. He therefore wished the matter to go to a Committee of Conference.

The amendment to pay a deposit of $33,000 in the Merchants' National Bank, lost by the failure of that concern, was non-concurred in.

An amendment in reference to the annuities of the Miami tribe of Indians gave rise to a rather tedious discussion.

discussion, the question arising on a proposition to exclude persons not entitled to share in the annuities.

Finally, after an hour and a half of debate, the amendment was agreed to.

The amendments having all been disposed of, a Committee of Conference was asked on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses.

THE SUPREME COURT CIRCUITS.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, the Senate bill to provide for the allotment of members of the Supreme Court among the Circuits, and for the appointment of a Marshal for the Supreme Court, was taken from the Speaker's table.

Mr. WILSON, from the Judiciary Committee, offered an amendment providing for the appointment of a Marshal for the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and for abolishing the office of Warden of the Jail. The amendment was agreed to, and the bill passed.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN THE NORTH.

Mr. LE BLOND, rising to personal explanation, referred to the recent act of the Ohio Legislature refusing to strike out of the State Constitution the word "white," and to the act of the New-York Senate rejecting the Constitutional Amendment, and congratulated his Democratic colleagues on these facts, and in their cause against universal suffrage being thus sustained by those two great States.

Mr. GARFIELD, as a cause for further congratulation on the part of his colleague, (Mr. LE BLOND,) sent to the clerk's desk, and had read a printed proclamation issued by the Mayor of Yazoo City, Miss., ordering freedmen to leave the place within a specified time.

DISAGREEMENT WITH THE SENATE.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee on Conference on the Omnibus Bill, reported that the Committee had been unable to agree. Another Committee of Conference was asked for.

BACK PAY ALLOWED.

Mr. BINGHAM, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the bill allowing back pay to Lieut. JOHN H. OSLER, late of the Twenty-sixth Ohio Infantry. The bill was passed.

PUBLIC LANDS IN CALIFORNIA.

Mr. BIDWELL appealed to the House to assign one hour for reports of the Committee on Public Lands, in which the State of California was interested.

Objection was made, and the House proceeded, at 1:15, to the business of the morning hour, the Committee on Foreign Affairs being entitled to the floor to make its reports.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Mr. BANKS, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, made an adverse report on the bill for the relief of HENRY E. PECK, Minister Resident and Consul-General at Hayti, which was laid on the table.

Also, the resolution requesting the President of the United States to transmit the diplomatic correspondence of the Department of State not hitherto Communicated. Adopted.

Also, the bill for the relief of the widow of ANDREW CUNNINGHAM, a British subject, illegally and improperly enlisted in the United States service, and killed in battle after his discharge being ordered, appropriating $2,500, which was passed.

CLAIM AGAINST THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. RAYMOND, from the same Committee, reported a bill directing the American Minister at China to examine the claim of NOTT & Co., American merchants trading in China, against the Chinese Government, for the loss of $16,000 in silver coin by the capture of the vessel *Neva*, in Chinese waters, by pirates, and making his decision in the matter final, the amount to be paid out of the fund held by the Government for like purposes, under the treaty of 1858. Mr. RAYMOND explained the facts, and then the bill was passed.

SALARY OF A CONSUL.

Mr. DAWSON, from the same Committee, reported a bill, fixing the salary of the Consul at Hamburg at $3,000, which was passed.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. ANCONA asked Mr. BANKS for information on the subject of Mexican affairs.

Mr. BANKS replied that the Committee on Foreign Affairs did not intend to make any report on the subject at this time.

TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS.

Mr. HILL, from the Committee on Territories, made an adverse report on the bill to provide for the publication of the laws of Dakotah Territory, which was laid on the table.

Mr. COOPER, from the same Committee, reported a bill to amend the organic acts of Arizona and New-Mexico, which was passed. Also a bill amendatory of the organic act of Colorado Territory, which was passed.

On motion of Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, the Senate bill to amend the organic acts of Idaho Territory was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

The Senate bill to amend the organic act of Montana Territory was taken from the Speaker's table. One of its provisions is to increase the salary of the Territorial Judges of Idaho and Montana, from three to four thousand dollars.

Messrs. STEVENS and SPALDING thought that $3,000 was quite enough, but Mr. ASHLEY represented the high cost of living in those Territories. The delegates from New Mexico and Utah deserved to have the increase of salary applied to their Judges, and Mr. SCOFIELD favored the claim of Utah on the ground that no gentleman could support his large family there on $3,000 a year. The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted 104 to 39—so the bill was passed.

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD.

Mr. HOGAN, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill for the relief of the North Missouri Railroad, which was ordered to be printed with the report and recommitted.

INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTOR.

Mr. MOORHEAD, from the some Committee, reported a joint resolution for the settlement of the account of JOHN SEDGWICK, Collector of Internal Revenue of the Third Collection District of California, which was passed.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Mr. MORRILL rose at 2:30, and said that he was about to make a last effort in regard to the Tariff Bill. This House had at the last session sent to the Senate a bill merely amending the tariff, and covering only fifty-nine pages; but the Senate took a wide stretch of power, and sent back a new bill on the 2d of February, which came back from the printing office on the 5th of February. It was therefore impossible for the Committee on Ways and Means to consider it properly and to report it back on the 18th of February. The bill had to go to the Committee of the Whole, where amendments were interminable. As much progress as possible had been made, but now it was clear that concessions would have to be made on all sides, if the bill was to be brought to a final vote. He would, therefore, now make a motion which would require a two-thirds vote, to discharge the Committee of the Whole from the further consideration of the bill. He had himself as little interest in the passage of the bill as any member of the House, for he represented an agricultural community. But if the industrial interests of the country could be taken care of, and thus financial troubles avoided, there would come to our shores this year no less than three hundred thousand immigrants. If industry were paralyzed, and a financial crash supervene, that immigration would be kept away. He had opposed all extravagant rates of duty proposed. If his proposition were agreed to, and the Committee discharged, the bill would then be in full control of the House. In reply to questions by Mr. SCHENCK, he said that he did not intend to offer a substitute for the bill, and that he had great faith in the instinct of the President to direct him to oppose the bill, even if he had not time to consider it fully.

Mr. DOWES, referring to the point which he had made yesterday as to the Senate not having the constitutional right to send back this substitute, proceeded to argue in support of that idea it was a misnomer to call it amendment; it was virtually a new bill, and the Constitution did not give to the Senate the right to originate a revenue measure of this kind. However, he was in hopes that the gentleman from Vermont would have simply moved to concur or to non-concur, or non-concur in the Senate Amendment, for the interests of the country were languishing, and this bill was needed to revive them.

Mr. ALLISON defended the Committee of Ways and Means and asserted that it had assiduously endeavored to get this bill before the House for its action. Although he was opposed to many of the propositions in the bill, yet he had offered no factious resistance to it. If the bill came before the House now, by discharging the Committee of the Whole from its further consideration, it must either go to a Committee of Conference or go over to the next Congress. It therefore seemed impossible in the working days of the session, to give this great measure the consideration it required, and he should be reluctantly compelled to vote against discharging the Committee of the Whole, because if the bill, as brought into the House is referred, members would have to take just such a bill as the Committee of Conference might choose to give them.

Mr. GARFIELD made an appeal to let the Committee be discharged, and let the majority of the House, on their responsibility to the country, decide this question of a tariff.

Mr. MORRILL rose to make a final remark, but Mr. ELDRIDGE objected to further debate.

Mr. MORRILL, therefore, submitted the motion to suspend the rules so as to discharge the Committee of the Whole from the further consideration of the Tariff Bill, and to come to a vote upon concurring in the Senate amendments, those agreed to in Committee of the Whole to be reported, and he added that if the motion failed, the Committee of Ways and Means would make no further effort in the matter this session.

The House met at 3 o'clock, and proceeded to vote by yeas and nays on the motion to suspend the rules so as to permit the motion to discharge the Committee of the Whole from the further consideration of the Tariff Bill to be made. The vote resulted in yeas 105, nays 64; so two-thirds not voting in favor thereof, the rules were not suspended.

There was great interest manifested in the vote, particularly when it appeared on the call of names being concluded that the change of a few votes from nay to yea would give the required two-thirds majority. The prominent supporters of the bill were circulating among their fellow-members, and endeavoring to effect such change, while the Clerk, at request, was reading out very slowly the yeas and nays.

The following is the vote in detail:

YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Ames, Ancona, Arnell, Ashley of Nevada, Ashley of Ohio, Baldwin, Banks, Barker, Baxter, Beaman, Bidwell, Bingham, Blaine, Blow, Boutwell, Boyer, Brandegee, Broomall, Buckland, Bundy, Clarke of Ohio, Clarke of Kansas, Conkling, Cullom, Darling, Davis, Dawes, Dawson, Delano, Deming, Dodge, Eliot, Farnsworth, Ferry, Garfield, Grinnell, Griswold, Hale, Hart, Henderson, Higby, Holmes, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of West Virginia, Hubbard of New-York, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hubbell of Ohio, Jenckes, Kelly, Ketcham, Koontz, Latham, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Lawrence of Ohio, Longyear, Lynch, Marvin, McClurg, McKee, McRuer, Mercur, Miller, Moorhead, Morrill, Morris, Myers, Newell, O'Neil, Paine, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Plants, Pomeroy, Price, Randall of New-York, Raymond, Rice of Maine, Rollins, Sawyer, Schenck, Scofield, Shellabarger, Sitgreaves, Spalding, Starr, Stevens, Stokes, Strouse, Thayer, John L. Thomas, Trowbridge, Van Aernam, Van Horn of New-York, Ward of New-York, Warner, Washburn of Massachusetts, Welker, Wentworth, Whaley, Williams, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Woodbridge—105.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Anderson, Baker, Benjamin, Bergen, Bromwell, Campbell, Chanler, Cobb, Cook, Cooper, Defrees, Donnelly, Dumont, Eggleston, Eldridge, Farquahar, Finck, Glossbrenner, Harding of Kentucky, Harding of Illinois, Harris, Hawkins, Hayes, Hise, Hill, Hubbell of New-York, Humphrey, Hunter, Julian, Kasson, Kelso, Kerr, Kuykendall, Le Blond, Leftwich, Loan, Marshall, Maynard, McIndoe, Moulton, Niblack, Nicholson, Noell, Orth, Phelps, Radford, Ritter, Roggers, Ross, Shanklin, Sloan, Stillwell, Taber, Taylor of New-York, Francis Thomas, Thornton, Trimble, Ward of Kentucky, Washburn of Indiana, Wilson of Iowa, Windom, Winfield, Wright—64.

As soon as the vote was announced, Mr. STEVENS rose and submitted a motion to suspend the rules, and to discharge the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union from further consideration of the Senate amendments to the Tariff Bill, and that the House concur therein with the amendments agreed to in the Committee of the Whole, and with the additional amendment to strike out of the paragraph relating to wool the words which except charges from the calculation of value on which tax is to be levied.

Several questions of order were raised and disposed of, and explanations as to the effect of the motion were asked for and made.

Mr. HARDING, of Illinois, asked Mr. STEVENS to accept an amendment increasing the duty on live animals and agricultural products, which amendment Mr. STEVENS included in his motion.

The Speaker, before the vote being taken, stated, in order that its effect might not be misunderstood, that one vote would settle the whole question as far as this House was concerned in its action to-day. The motion had been made so broad by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and he supposed purposely, so that one vote would settle it.

Mr. HOOPER inquired what, if the motion prevailed, would become of the amendments of the Committee of Ways and Means that were not yet acted upon?

The Speaker replied that they would be cut off. None of those agreed to by the Committee of the Whole could form the subject of consideration before the Committee of Conference.

Mr. HARDING manifested some hesitation about leaving his amendment to the tender mercies of a Conference Committee, and desired to withdraw it, so that his action on the motion might be free, but on Mr. STEVENS refusing to allow it, Mr. HARDING yielded his mistrust, and assented to his amendment remaining before the House.

The vote was taken on Mr. STEVENS' motion, and resulted—yeas 102, nays 69; so two-thirds not voting in favor thereof, the rules were not suspended.

YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Ames, Arnell, Ashley of Nevada, Ashley of Ohio, Baldwin, Banks, Barker, Baxter, Beaman, Bidwell, Bingham, Blaine, Boutwell, Boyer, Brandegee, Broomall, Buckland, Bundy, Clarke of Ohio, Clarke of Kansas, Conkling, Darling, Davis, Dawes, Delano, Deming, Dixon, Donnelly, Ferry, Garfield, Grinnell, Griswold, Hale, Harding of Illinois, Hart, Henderson, Higby, Holmes, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of West Virginia, Hubbard of New-York, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hubbell of Ohio, Jenckes, Kelley, Ketcham, Koontz, Laflin, Latham, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Lawrence of Ohio, Longyear, Lynch, Marvin, McClurg, McIndoe, McKee, McRuer, Mercur, Miller, Moorhead, Morrill, Morris, Myers, Newell, O'Neill, Paine, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Plants, Pomeroy, Price, Randall of Kentucky, Raymond, Rice, of Maine, Rollins, Sawyer, Schenck, Scofield, Shellabarger, Spalding, Starr, Stevens, Stokes, Strouse, Thayer, John L. Thomas, Trowbridge, Upson, Van Aernam, Van Horn of New-York, Ward of New-York, Warner, Washburn of Massachusetts, Welker, Wentworth, Whaley, Williams, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Woodbridge—102.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Ancona, Anderson, Baker, Benjamin, Bergen, Blow, Bromwell, Campbell, Chanler, Cobb, Cook, Cooper, Cullom, Dawson, Defrees, Dodge, Eggleston, Eldridge, Eliot, Farquhar, Finck, Glossbrenner, Harding of Kentucky, Harris, Hawkins, Hayes, Hill, Hise, Hogan, Hooper, Hubbell of New-York, Humphrey, Hunter, Julian, Kasson, Kelso, Kerr, Kuykendall, LeBlond, Leftwich, Loan, Marshall, Maynard, McCullough, Moulton, Niblack, Nicholson, Noell, Orth, Phelps, Radford, Ritter, Rogers, Ross, Shanklin, Sloan, Stillwell, Taber, Taylor of Tennessee, Taylor of New-York, Francis Thomas, Thornton, Trimble, Wood of Kentucky, Washburne of Indiana, Wilson of Iowa, Winfield, Wright—69.

Mr. MORRILL then asked leave to offer the following joint resolution:

Be it resolved, That from and after ten days from the passage of this joint resolution there shall be levied, collected and paid on all goods, wares and merchandise imported into the United States, and now subject to duty under existing laws, an additional duty equal to one-fifth or twenty per cent. of the duties and rates of duties, including specific and *ad valorem* rates, now imposed by law on such goods, wares and merchandise; provided that no additional duty shall be levied, collected or paid on sugar, tea, coffee, salt, coal or railroad iron.

Mr. MORRILL moved to suspend the rules.

The vote was taken on the motion to suspend the rules, and resulted yeas 94, nays 71. Two-thirds not voting therefor, the rules were not suspended.

The following is the vote in detail:

YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Ames, Anderson, Arnell, Ashley of Ohio, Baldwin, Banks, Barker, Baxter, Beaman, Bidwell, Bingham, Blaine, Boutwell, Brandegee, Broomall, Buckland, Bundy, Clarke of Ohio, Clarke of Kansas, Conklin, Darling, Davis, Dawes, Delano, Deming, Dixon, Dodge, Donnelly, Ferry, Garfield, Grinnell, Griswold, Hall, Hart, Henderson, Higby, Holmes, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of West Virginia, Hubbard of New-York, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hubbell of Ohio, Hulburd, Jenckes, Kelley, Ketcham, Koontz, Laflin, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Lawrence of Ohio, Longyear, Lynch, Marvin, McClurg, Mc Indoe, McKee, McRuer, Mercur, Miller, Moorhead, Morrill, Morris, Meyers, Newell, O'Neill, Paine, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Plants, Pomeroy, Price, Randall of Kentucky, Raymond, Rollins, Sawyer, Scofield, Shellabarger, Starr, Stevens, Stokes, Thayer, Upson, Van Horn of New-York, Ward, of New-York, Warner, Washburn of Massachusetts, Welker, Wentworth, Williams, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Windom—94.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Ancona, Baker, Benjamin, Bergen, Blow, Boyer, Bromwell, Campbell, Chanler, Cobb, Cook, Cooper, Cullom, Dawson, Defrees, Dumont, Eggleston, Eliot, Finck, Glossbrenner, Harding of Kentucky, Harding of Illinois, Harris, Hawkins, Hayes, Hill, Hise, Hogan, Hubbell of New-York, Humphrey, Hunter, Julian, Kasson, Kelso, Kerr, Kuykendall, Latham, Le Blond, Leftwich, Loan, Marshall, Maynard, McCullough, Moulton, Niblack, Nicholson, Noell, Orth, Phelps, Radford, Ritter, Rogers, Ross, Shanklin, Sitgreaves, Strouse, Taber, Taylor of Tennessee, Taylor of New-York, Francis Thomas, John L. Thomas, Thornton, Trimble, Trowbridge, Ward of Kentucky, Washburne of Indiana, Whaley, Wilson of Iowa, Winfield, Wright—71.

Mr. KASSON then moved to suspend the rules, in order that he might introduce a joint resolution relating to the tariff on wools and woolens, stating that it contained only the recommendation of the Committee of Ways and Means on those subjects. The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted in yeas 90, nays 64; so two-thirds not voting in favor thereof, the rules were not suspended.

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Anderson, Ashley of Ohio, Banks, Barker, Baxter, Beaman, Bingham, Blaine, Blow, Brandegee, Broomall, Buckland, Bundy, Clarke of Kansas, Cobb, Cook, Conkling, Cullom, Darling, Defrees, Delano, Deming, Dixon, Dumont, Farquhar, Ferry, Garfield, Grinnell, Griswold, Hale, Harding of Illinois, Hart, Higby, Hill, Holmes, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of West Virginia, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hubbell of Ohio, Hulburd, Jenckes, Julian, Kasson, Kelley, Ketcham, Koontz, Laflin, Latham, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Lawrence of Ohio, Longyear, Marvin, McClurg, McIndoe, McKee, McRuer, Mercur, Morris, Moulton, Newell, O'Neill, Orth, Paine, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Pomeroy, Rice, Randall, Rice of Maine, Rollins, Ross, Sawyer, Scofield, Shellabarger, Sloan, Spalding, Starr, Stokes, Trowbridge, Upson, Van Aernam, Van Horn of New-York, Ward of New-York, Washburne of Indiana, Welker, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Windom—90.

NAYS.—Messrs. Alley, Ames, Ancona, Baker, Baldwin, Bergen, Boutwell, Boyer, Bromwell, Campbell, Chanler, Clarke of Ohio, Cooper, Davis, Dawes, Dodge, Eggleston, Eliot, Glossbrenner, Harding of Kentucky, Harris, Hawkins, Hogan, Hooper, Hubbell of New-York, Humphrey, Hunter, Kelso, Kerr, Le Blond, Leftwich, Loan, Lynch, Marshall, McCullough, Miller, Moorhead, Morrill, Myers, Niblack, Nicholson, Noell, Radford, Raymond, Ritter, Rogers, Shanklin, Sitgreaves, Stevens, Strouse, Taber, Taylor of Tennessee, Taylor of New-York, Thayer, Francis Thomas, John L. Thomas, Thornton, Trimble, Ward of Kentucky, Warner, Washburn of Massachusetts, Whaley, Williams, Wright—64.

The hour of 4:30 having arrived the House took a recess until 7:30 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The House resumed its session at 7:30.

NAVIGATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

The Speaker presented resolutions of the Board of Trade of St. Louis in regard to the Mississippi River, which were referred to the Committee of Commerce.

HOMESTEADS IN THE SOUTH.

Mr. JULIAN called up the motion to reconsider the vote by which the House bill amendatory of the act of June 21, 1866, for the disposal of public lands in actual homestead settlements in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida, was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The vote was reconsidered and the bill came before the House for its action. It amends the law so that hereafter any person applying for the benefit of the act shall make oath that he has not been in arms against the United States or given aid and comfort to its enemies.

Mr. KASSON expressed his opinion against the exclusion which this bill contemplated. Every person who was willing to work should be allowed to go on these waste lands and occupy eighty acres of them. He hardly saw the propriety of disabling the man who had been a rebel, from going to work and earning his bread by the sweat of his brow. If the bill did that he could not give his assent to it.

Mr. JULIAN remarked that the effect of the bill would be to prefer loyal men to disloyal men, and he thought that that discrimination should be made.

Mr. KASSON said he would have no objection to the bill declaring that where there were two applicants for the same piece of land, the loyal man should

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PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN NEW-YORK

Report of Victor M. Rice, State Superintendent.

Mr. V. M. Rice, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, transmitted the Thirteenth Annual Report of that Department to the Assembly on Wednesday, Feb. 27, 1867. The following is a synopsis of the principal parts of the report:

RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

There are only 11,387 school districts in the whole State, exclusive of those within the cities. It is a curious fact that to obtain so absolute a figure the greatest care was required in collecting the facts from the reports of the School Commissioners; 11,729 districts having actually been reported. The number of districts situated entirely in the same counties is 10,777, and of "joint districts" lying in two or more counties, 610.

The number of school-houses, as reported, is 11,547, as follows: Built of logs, 181; framed buildings, 9,815; of brick, 1,021; of stone, 530. In 1856 the total was 11,492, as follows: Log, 307, framed, 9,788; brick, 814; stone, 583. There has been a net income in the rural school districts in ten years of 5 schoolhouses, and in the cities of 50.

The demand for school accommodations has been more urgent in the cities, while many of the rural districts have been consolidated into Union Free School Districts, by which one new, commodious building, well furnished and divided into several departments, supplies the former demand for two or three very poor ones.

A table is given of the sums spent annually in the cities and in the rural districts for school-house sites, for building, repairing, furnishing, &c., for ten years past, which we transcribe as follows:

Year.	Cities.	Rural Districts.	Total.
1857	$383,684 04	$362,408 20	$746,092 24
1858	470,402 60	295,123 99	765,526 59
1859	440,961 75	283,331 72	724,293 47
1860	361,321 80	280,968 83	642,290 63
1861	427,786 17	228,390 85	656,177 02
1862	389,316 56	210,852 44	600,169 00
1863	242,547 53	186,961 40	429,508 93
1864	370,815 34	276,485 89	647,301 23
1865	516,902 04	282,258 66	799,160 70
1866	489,348 67	480,875 92	970,224 59
Grand Totals	$4,093,086 50	$2,887,656 90	$6,980,743 59

The reported value of school-houses and sites was as follows: In 1866, in the cities, $6,720,535; in the country, $5,534,422; total, $12,254,957. In 1865, in the cities, $5,041,061; in the rural districts, $4,904,862; total, 9,945,923. The average value of school-house sites is as follows: In the cities, $22,346 47; in the rural districts, $492 12. The amount of money expended for school-houses, sites, repairs, &c., for the last year was as follows: In the cities, $480,348 67; in the rural districts, $480,875 92; total, $970,224 59. In 1865 it was as follows: In the cities, $516,902 04; in the rural districts, $283,282 66; total, $799,160 70.

Mr. Rice gives a description of the condition of the school districts, which is by no means flattering. There are 9,372 school-houses not separated from the highway by a fence; 2,305 without a privy, &c. Such neglect is an offence against good morals and common decency, and indicates a condition at once revolting and discreditable to the people of the State. There exists some apology for this state of things, owing to the heavy taxations sustained for forty years past. The people have, for example, paid almost $11,523,417 by way of rate bills for the last ten years. There is, besides, a considerable improvement going on.

INSUFFICIENT SCHOOL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

Even in our cities and large Union Free School Districts, where better buildings have been erected, and where capital is not wanting, school accommodations do not keep pace with the growth of population. The school-houses of New-York and Brooklyn are not capable of seating all the children that apply at their doors for admission. The authorities postpone from year to year the erection of new buildings, till the deficiency of room and crowd of pupils will admit of no further delay. The contrast of what is and what ought to be, in thousands of cases, is discreditable to the State.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Mr. Rice, to remove these discreditable features in the rural districts, makes the following suggestions:

1. That the general law shall be so amended that School Commissioners shall have power to cause alterations and repairs to be made on district school-houses, at an expense not exceeding $200, in any one case; and that increased power be given to the School Commissioner and Supervisor in the matter of condemning school-houses entirely unfit for use, so that districts owning such condemned school-houses may be compelled to expend a moderate sum in building a new one.

2. In case that the additional power proposed to be given to the Commissioner and Supervisor be not allowed equal to the emergency so apparent, a town Board of Education, composed of the Supervisor, Town Clerk, and one trustee from each school district the school-house of which is within the town, be created, with full powers to build, furnish and repair the school-houses, with all needful school apparatus; and that a per centage of the expense shall be borne by the districts, the towns, and the counties, and by the State, in equitable proportions, to be determined by law.

3. That a State Fund be created to encourage the building and furnishing of school-houses, and to be so used that those districts and cities which have already erected suitable school-houses and appurtenances, and furnished and provided the former with needful apparatus, shall participate in its distribution.

The law of last Winter, which authorizes the acquiring of lands for sites of district school-houses by right of eminent domain, is already accelerating the erection of new and tasteful edifices upon commodious and well-chosen sites.

LIBRARIES AND APPARATUS.

The number of volumes in the district libraries in the cities was 105,222 against 96,914 in 1865, and in the rural districts 1,076,589 against 1,181,209 in 1865. The value as reported by the Trustees is $652,156. The amount of money reported as having been expended for libraries was as follows: In 1866, in the cities, $8,617 89; in the rural districts, $18,882 29. In 1865, in the cities, $9,308 28; in the rural districts, $17,507 80. The amount expended for school apparatus last year was as follows: In the cities, $173,870 48; in the rural districts, $12,823 47. In 1865, in the cities, $165,745 34; in the rural districts, $10,011 36. The entire sum expended for libraries and apparatus during the school year ending Sept. 30, 1866, was $214,194 13. The appropriation of $55,000 from the United States Deposit Fund for library purposes was apportioned as follows: In the cities, $20,187 08; to the rural districts, $34,812 92.

Mr. Rice believes that the libraries in the rural districts have passed the day of their highest usefulness. The daily and weekly newspaper, and the periodical literature of the day absorb attention from them; and about half of the sum annually apportioned for purchase of books is applied to the payment of teachers' wages.

CHILDREN.

The number of children in the State between the ages of 5 and 21 years is as follows:

	In Cities.	In Rural Districts.	Total.
1866	520,416	844,259	1,364,675
1865	507,009	859,450	1,366,459

In the rural districts a census is annually taken; in the cities an estimate only is given. The proportion, however, of the children to the entire population is so uniform that the returns approach very near to accuracy. Of the number of children reported, 919,309 attend school; besides 61,754 attend private schools, of which there are 1,394. The whole number of days' attendance at the Public Schools of all the children was as follows:

	Cities.	Rural Districts.	Total.
1866	30,040,357	43,605,275	73,645,632
1865	30,020,155	43,381,594	73,401,749

The following is a summary of the number of pupils in the colleges, academies, private, and common schools of the State:

Colleges	1,541
Private Schools	61,754
Academies	36,465
Common Schools	919,309
Total	1,019,069

The average time that schools were in session in the country last year was thirty weeks and twenty days; in the cities, forty-three weeks. The whole number of teachers employed was as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1866	5,062	21,432	26,494
1865	4,452	22,017	26,469

The amount expended for teachers' wages is as follows;

	Cities.	Rural districts.
1866	$2,093,042 90	$2,465,847 16
1865	1,932,438 26	2,043,655 17

Total, 1866, $4,558,890 66; in 1865, $3,976,093 43.

The amount used for school purposes by local taxation was as follows:

	Cities.	Rural districts.	Total.
1866	$2,945,166 38	$1,131,559 14	$4,076,725 52
1865	2,655,544 45	845,525 75	3,501,070 20

The sum raised by rate bill in the rural districts was $709,025 36; and above the estimated value of the board of teachers who "boarded around" $478,287 91.

The money appropriated from the State money for school purposes for the year ending Sept. 30, 1867, was as follows: From the common school fund, $155,000; from the proceeds of the State school tax, $1,148,422 22 and $1,468,422 22; from the United States deposit fund, $165,000.

The actual expense of maintaining the schools for the year ending Sept. 30, 1866, was a follows: In the cities, $3,330,886 39; in rural districts, $3,302,049 55; total, $6,632,935 94. For the previous year the amount was $5,735,460 24.

SITES OF SCHOOL-HOUSES.

The average size of school-house sites, as reported by Trustees of rural school districts, is a little over 38 square rods, but in all probability this includes, in almost every case, the land to the centre of the street.

ATTENDANCE.

The report contains a carefully prepared table of the actual and average attendance at school in every county in the State, which is very interesting to statisticians. It is a curious affair, but if kept up from year to year, must be of great value.

The number of children in the State over five years of age is 1,364,645; of these 938,000 attended school last year. The number in school every day was 408,093. The average number between six and seventeen years of age attending school was 529,964. The amount of money expended for school purposes, during the past year, was $6,632,935 94, so that the amount of money expended for the instruction of those who did not attend school was $2,547,206 51.

This non-attendance, to the State and to the world, is of greater importance than all the canals, railroads and banks which deservedly occupy so much attention. The question arises, what are the practical remedies? I answer that the time may come when the State will be obliged, for her own safety, to make attendance obligatory. She may be compelled by her own sense of duty to protect in the enjoyments of their rights in the schools those who are too young and dependent to protect themselves.

In the present circumstances, however, I do not now advocate compulsory attendance, because I have faith in attractive, commodious and well-furnished school-houses, good teachers and in free schools; I believe that invitation and persuasion are more in accordance with Republican institutions than the exercise of compulsory powers. It seems to me before resorting to such a measure the State should make provision for such school-houses, for a full supply of teachers, who are so cheerful in instruction and skilled in their vocations that they will gain the confidence and love of the parents and children, and for free schools—not as now, nominally free, but absolutely free.

I have before suggested, continues the report, the remedy by which such school-houses may be secured. To secure a supply of such teachers, more normal and training schools must be established and efficiently supported, one at least for every one thousand teachers required. Teachers' Institutes and Associations must be encouraged, and the appropriation for the support of the former so increased that two or more corps of the best learned and apt instructors can be constantly employed in giving instruction to the Institutes in the several counties.

A State tax is believed to be the most equitable mode of raising the money necessary to make the schools free. But the State cannot properly say that every district, village and city shall have the same class of qualified teachers, or the same grade of schools, or by depriving thousands of school privileges, will be abolished, and the schools in our rural districts, as the schools in all our cities now are, will be free.

The duty of educating the children being acknowledged, there is no apparent stopping place short of that at which pride, poverty nor parsimony will prevent their attendance at the schools.

DEAF AND DUMB.

The report touches upon the condition of the Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, of which, except financially, it speaks in the most flattering manner. There are twenty teachers employed there, fifteen of them educated deaf mutes. The number of pupils is 434. The salaries of the teachers amounted to $19,517—of all persons employed, $10,056 77 for the year. The Superintendent inspected the establishment and approved of its management, but complains of the inadequate provisions made for the comfort of the pupils by the Supervisors of the several counties.

BLIND.

The Institution for the Instruction of the Blind was also thoroughly inspected. The buildings were old and in no way adapted for the purpose for which they were used. But the managers have made the most of their facilities; every pupil is required to spend some time each day at some trade by which he may be able to support himself. Nevertheless, a large proportion of them fail, and having no friends, ultimately become inmates of almshouses. Few are willing to employ them, however well instructed, as they require continual watching and assistance. The number of blind in the State is about 2,000, most of whom have no instruction at all. Mr. Rice thinks that the State Institution for the Adult Blind will tend to obviate the evil, and will be self-supporting. But no one institution can successfully care for both children and adults.

The same complaint is made as in the case of the deaf and dumb children, that the appropriation from the several counties is not sufficient for their comfort.

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY

The Children's Aid Society in the City of New-York affords shelter, food, clothing, instruction and protection to orphans, destitute and homeless children, checking vagrancy, &c. About 2,000 are gathered and instructed in this way. It has also four lodging-houses, in which shelter is given and good training to 9,000 or 10,000 children per year. Mr. Rice says: It is not probable that one-half of the ignorant and homeless find their way to these lodging-houses. What a picture of disease, death, affliction, orphanage and destitution is presented in this fact that there are 20,000 children in the City, some of whom are parentless and homeless; some are driven into the streets by wicked and pitiless parents and guardians, and all of whom are compelled to pick up a precarious and miserable existence. Children are gathered in from lanes, cellars, docks and markets, by agents who search for them. Their mothers are propitiated by the offer of a meal or two in each day, and by the hope that the child may be taught how to earn shoes and clothing. The manager of the First Ward School, in his report for 1867, says:

"Some idea of the condition of the tenements in which many of these people live may be formed from the simple statement that some half-dozen scholars were detained from school until now but a short time since, unable to leave their beds till the tide which had entered their rooms and risen from two to three feet, had again receded." The Children's Aid Society reaches about 12,500 persons annually, and its expenses in 1865 were $16,681. Mr. Rice recommends a special appropriation from the State Treasury.

NORMAL SCHOOLS, &C.

The report gives in full detail the operations of the State Normal School, the Oswego Normal and Training School, the Teachers' Institutes and Associations, and other institutions for the instruction of teachers, but we have not the space to notice them.

INDIAN SCHOOLS.

The Indian schools in the several reservations are acting with visible effects upon the condition of the various tribes in the State. They number 26, with an aggregate of 1,042 pupils, and an average attendance of 488. The school term is 26½ weeks. The annual appropriation of $4,000 is not sufficient, and should be increased. Their aggregate cost during the last year was $5,258 82.

The Thomas Orphan Asylum, on the Cattaraugus Reservation, is doing a noble work, and Mr. Rice suggests that an appropriation be made to cover its indebtedness.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

Mr. Ezra Cornell has conveyed to the Trustees of the Cornell University a farm of 200 acres, and has given to them $500,000 as a permanent fund, and also purchased for them, for $10,000, the Jewett Cabinet of the Paleontology of the State. He has also located 300,000 of the 900,000 acres of land set apart by Congress to the State of New-York for the establishment of Agricultural Schools. The Trustees have contracted for the building of a stone edifice 165 feet long, 50 feet broad, and four stories high, to be finished June 30, 1867. Senator Andrew D. White has been elected President, and other Professors will be selected in time. Extensive apparatus will be procured, and thus far all goes on encouragingly. This institution will establish a new feature in our system of education.

THE SCHOOL LAW.

Though not yet perfect, the school system of this State is a most excellent one—simple, yet comprehensive; democratic in character, but not inefficient. All school officers, from the Trustees of school districts up, are elected by and directly responsible to the people for the manner in which the duties of their offices are performed.

The greatest defect is the continuance of the rate bill system. Our common schools can never attain their highest degree of usefulness until they shall have been made entirely free. Hence the bill introduced into the Assembly by Mr. Weed, of Clinton, is referred to with approval. It provides for raising by State tax a sum equal to that now raised by rate bill, and gives the School Commissioner and Supervisors additional powers in regard to the erection and repair of school-houses. Some special act is needed by which idle, poor and truant children in the cities may be provided for, not in jails or police-stations, but at reform schools specially adapted to their condition and improvement.

Mr. Rice, in conclusion, makes the following recommendations: First—That the general State tax for the support of schools be increased by the addition of one-half of one mill on every dollar of valuation, for the purpose of diminishing local or school district taxation for that purpose. Second—That every county that shall fail to pay its school tax into the Treasury on or before the 1st day of March of each and every year, be required to pay interest on the amount of such tax thereafter due, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, until the whole shall be paid. Third—That the general school laws be so amended that the odious rate-bill shall no longer prevent children from going to school; that the schools shall be as free to all of proper age and condition as the air and sunlight. Fourth—That cities and villages be authorized to take lands for school-house sites by right of eminent domain. Fifth—That the Commission created, by chapter 466 of the laws of 1866 be continued, and authorized in their discretion to locate six additional Normal Schools upon the terms and conditions prescribed in that act. Sixth—That aid be rendered to the Children's Aid Society and other societies doing the same beneficent and humane work, in a prudent and economical manner. Seventh—That an act be passed providing a mode of taking lands for or in addition to sites for public school-houses in the cities and villages of the State, and acquiring title thereto, and determining the compensation to be paid. Eighth—That provision be made by which the salary attached to the office of School Commissioner shall be increased. Ninth—That instead of the law of 1853 in relation to idle and truant children, an be act passed requiring cities to provide that suitable tenements be erected or leased for the education of such children, and that a distinction shall be made between the idle and truant, who are usually running the streets and alleys without employment, and the vagrant and vicious, who are arrested for criminal offences; that those whose only fault is idleness and truancy for want of parental care and watchfulness, may be gathered into the city schools specially provided for them, and that those who are arrested and convicted of crimes shall be committed—not to jails and penitentiaries, like common thieves—but sent to reform schools and to be taught some useful trade. This recommendation is made in the confident belief that it is not for the good of society that the most degraded of such children be confined in prisons with hardened criminals, or that their services be sold to contractors either for profit or emolument, or to make a house of refuge a self-supporting institution, but that, on the contrary, the real welfare of society demands their moral reformation and kindly treatment and culture, and their instruction in some gainful industry, so that when discharged, they may be both able and willing to get an honest living.

V. M. RICE,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Personal.

The following is a list of Americans registered at the office of Bowles, Drevet & Co., Paris, for the week ending 8th of February, 1867:

From New-York—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Newman, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. J. Clinch, S. Clift and family, R. T. Keene, Geo. L. Whittaker, Alden J. Adams, A. E. Douglass, Mrs. Douglass, Miss Douglas, J. C. Walkinshaw, C. A. Secor and wife, Mr. Secor, Miss Secor, Henry Stanfield, John W. McClure, Thos. R. Pooley, T. Ringow, Mr. Gibbs and family, Mrs. R. L. Allen, J. H. Sanford and wife, Alfred Thorp. Boston—Geo. A. Lewis, Mrs. C. Stetson, A. Gordon Bowles, C. Carleton Coffin, William P. Tilton, Grosvenor, L. A. Ellis and wife, E. O. Schwagerl, Gordon McKay, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Woods, Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Perry, James Lawrence and family, M. Woisey Borland and family. Chicago—Dr. D. S. Smith and family, W. W. Strong and wife, Philo Carpenter, Theo. Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. John McGinnis, Jr., J. H. Dunham and family, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Farnum, Dr. E. Heighway. Cincinnati—C. S. Worthington, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Flagg, Geo. P. Fowler, Mr. Pendleton and family. Louisville—J. W. Bowles and family. San Francisco—G. W. Gibbs and wife, Mrs. Hitchcock, Miss Hitchcock, Edgar Mills, A. A. Cohen and family. Buffalo—Dr. Walter Cary and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Foote, H. S. Hubbell and wife. Brooklyn—W. S. Packer. New-Orleans—Fannie Mortimer. South Lee—T. O. Hurlbut. Kentucky—G. H. Williamson. Genoa—Albert Delgraves. Paris—H. B. Rogers, Jr., Dr. Bottenstein, J. W. Crane, C. W. May. Geneva—James Odier.

The following is the list of Americans registered at the office of Bowles, Drevet & Co., Paris, for the week ending Feb. 15, 1867: John S. Williams and family, Miss Hinman, J. C. Woodward and wife, W. J. McAlpine, Mr. and Mrs. M. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. S. French, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Gould, Miss Mary Gould, Miss Emmie Gould, John A. Pell and family, Mr. Jos. Tuckerman, William S. Brooks, Mrs. H. Brooks, W. [illegible], Henry Stanfield, E. Farrene, Bowles Colgate, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Place, New-York; George A. [illegible], Miss H. N. Lowell, Thomas Reed, Mrs. S. Reed, Miss Reed, Alfred Bodman, Roger Wolcott, Boston; C. F. Palmer, Mrs. Palmer, John Cornelius, [illegible] C. F. Shreve, Mrs. Shreve, Mrs. T. H. Cheever, Miss Cheever, Salem; W. H. Taylor, Mrs. Taylor, Brooklyn; M. B. O'Reilly, Worcester; C. F. Darby, St. Louis; T. J. Lester and wife, Detroit; H. C. [illegible]; J. P. Moore, New-Orleans; [illegible]; Aug. G. Rogers, Georgia; Miss Dolby, London.

FRANCE.

THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH.

The Opening of the Legislative Session—Ceremonies in the Chambers—Scenes Outside—The Speech.

From Galignani, (Evening Edition,) Feb. 15.

The legislative session of 1867 was opened this day at 1 o'clock by the Emperor in person, the ceremony taking place, as on preceding occasions, in the Salle des Etats of the Louvre. As the long gallery which communicates from the Tuileries with the last named building still remains unfinished, their Majesties were obliged to proceed in state carriages through the triumphal arch in the Place du Carrousel to the Pavillon Dénon, the out-of-door part of the display being in consequence rendered infinitely more striking. As the weather was delightful and unusually mild for the season of the year, a considerable crowd had assembled on the place to witness their Majesties' passage. As is usual on such occasions, a party of the National Guard on one side and troops of the line on the other were posted along the way which the Imperial *cortége* had to follow. Behind stood a dense mass of spectators; and likewise the neighborhood of the palace, on the side of the Rue de Rivoli, was thronged by persons desirous of seeing the splendid equipages conveying the Ambassadors, Marshals, Ministers, and other high personages to the Imperial sitting. Until a little after 12 a continued succession of carriages drove past toward the Louvre, a similar stream coming back somewhat before 2, when the sitting had concluded.

The internal arrangements of the Salle des Etats were about the same as in preceding years, the whole being hung with crimson velvet, ornamented with gold lace. Hangings of the same rich material were to be seen in the windows and doorways, and the front of the long galleries running down the whole length of the hall, was similarly adorned. All the seats and benches prepared for the high dignitaries and official bodies were also covered with crimson and gold. At the furthest end of the salle was prepared a raised estrade, on which was placed the Emperor's throne, with chairs of state for the Princes of the Imperial family, while immediately behind stood other seats for the great dignitaries of the Crown. In the centre of the hall was left a wide passage, richly carpeted, by which the Imperial procession could reach the raised platform. On either side were disposed cross benches for the various official bodies having a right to be present.

The first arrivals, contrary to what was seen in former years, took place long before the usual hour, and at 10:30, except for the highly privileged, there was no possibility for any person to get more than a casual glance into the grand hall of meeting. A vast crowd stood in the Salle Leorun, endeavoring to see something of what was passing in the salle beyond, but without much chance of succeeding. As to hearing what the Emperor might say, that was utterly out of the question; in fact, after the hour last mentioned, not one of the general spectators could penetrate beyond the outside room. But for the persons who had special tickets the case was quite different, as they, of course, entered freely into the Salle des Etats. There, from 11 o'clock until 12:15, richly attired personages followed each other without interruption.

A great number of elegantly dressed ladies also continued to present themselves, and generally were assigned places in the galleries above, until at last the whole of the front row on each side was occupied exclusively by the fair spectators, the bright colors of their Spring dresses adding to the general effect. It was remarked that no previous similar occasion had witnessed so large an attendance, both male and female, the desire being universal to learn at the earliest possible moment, the Emperor's views on the events in Germany and on the constitutional reforms lately ordered on. During all the early part of the day the centre of the hall seemed a scene of apparent confusion, the Senators and Deputies moving about from one place to another, and occasionally conversing together. But as the hours wore on, the groups separated and the numbers composing them began by degrees to take their seats, leaving the centre unoccupied. The hall then presented a most brilliant *coup d'œil*, all the places being filled except those reserved for the high personages who were to accompany the Emperor. Nearest to the throne, at the sides, were to be seen the Marshals, Admirals, Cardinals and Ministers, all in full official costumes, and wearing their various orders. Close to the steps leading up to the estrade were the members of the Privy Council, a deputation of Grand Crosses of the Legion of Honor, the Vice-Presidents of the Council of State, the Presidents of Section, and a considerable number of members belonging to that body. Further back the seats on the right were occupied by the Senate, and those on the left by the legislative body. Behind them, along the sides, were deputations from the Court of Accounts, the Court of Cassation, and the other law tribunals, the members all attired in their ancient costumes; the clergy of the different denominations, the Prefects of the Seine and of Police, the Commander of the National Guard and other superior officers of that body, the Generals belonging to the first military division, members of the Institute, deputations from the Municipal Council and Council of Prefecture, the Mayors of Paris, and many other official personages. The portion of the gallery on the right nearest to the estrade was reserved for the diplomatic body, and the opposite side for the wives and female relatives of the Ministers, Marshals and other superior functionaries. The strangers who had obtained privileged tickets were generally placed in the galleries, the male portion occupying the back seats. After 12:30 o'clock no persons were further admitted.

A little before 1, cheers outside and the drums beating a salute announced the arrival of the Empress. Her Majesty came from the Tuileries in a carriage drawn by two horses, preceded and followed by Cuirassiers of the Imperial Guard. The carriage went along at a very moderate pace, and loud cheers burst from the crowd as the Empress passed. Her Majesty was received at the entrance of the Pavillion Dénon by the Princess Clotilda, the Princess Mathilde, and the Princess Lucien Murat, and at once proceeded up the grand staircase to the Salle des Etats. A master of the ceremonies preceding the Imperial party, advanced a few steps into the hall and announced "The Empress," when at once the whole assemblage rose, and as Her Majesty advanced down the central passage, loud cries of "*Vive l'Impératrice!*" burst forth from every side. Her Majesty, preceded by the officers on service, and followed by the Grand Mistress of the Household and her ladies of honor, proceeded to a tribune on the right of the platform, where she took her seat with the Princesses and the ladies in attendance.

Immediately after the cannon of the Invalides fired a salvo of twenty-one guns, to announce that the Emperor had left the Tuileries. His Majesty, accompanied by the Prince Imperial, was also conveyed to the Pavillon Dénon in a carriage drawn by two horses, preceded by a body of the Cuirassiers of the Guard, and followed by one of Cent-Gardes. Loud cheers burst from the spectators as the carriage passed along.

His Majesty, on alighting, was received by Prince Napoleon and the Princes Lucien, Joachim and Achille Murat. The Imperial *cortége* then formed, and, having ascended the staircase, entered the hall in the customary order. First came a master of the ceremonies, the Equerry on duty and the Prefect of the Palace; next the Grand Master of the Ceremonies, the Grand Chamberlain and the Grand Marshal of the Palace; then advanced the Emperor, in a General's uniform, with the Prince Imperial, dressed in a black velvet suit, with knickerbockers and velvet stockings, followed by the Princes having rank at Court, the Grand Almoner, the Commander of the Cent-Gardes, and the several officers of the Imperial household.

The moment the Emperor appeared loud cries of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" burst forth and continued until His Majesty had taken his seat on the throne. The young Prince sat close by, and the other Princes occupied the chairs of state adjoining.

The Grand Master of the ceremonies then signified to all to be seated, and His Majesty, who looked in excellent health, rising, delivered in a distinct voice, heard in every part of the *salle*, the following speech:

THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH.

Messieures les Senators, Messieures les Deputes: Since your last session grave events have occurred in Europe. Although they surprised the world by their rapidity, as well as by the importance of their results, it seems that, according to the previsions of the Emperor, they were fatally destined to be accomplished. Napoleon said at St. Helena: "One of my greatest ideas was the agglomeration and concentration of the same geographical nations which revolutions and politics have broken up and divided. * * * That union will take place sooner or later by the force of events. The impulsion is already given, and I do not think that after my fall and the disappearance of my system there is in Europe any other great equilibrium than the agglomoration and confederation of the great populations." The transformations which have been effected in Italy and Germany are preparing the realization of the vast programme of a union of the States of Europe into a single confederation. The spectacle of the efforts attempted by neighboring nations to bring together their members, scattered for so many centuries past, cannot excite uneasiness in a country like our own, all parts of which, irrevocably linked together, form a homogeneous and indestructible body. We witnessed with impartiality the struggle which was engaged in on the other side of the Rhine. In presence of that conflict the country had plainly testified its desire to remain a stranger to it. Not only did I defer to that wish, but I used all my efforts to hasten the conclusion of peace. I did not arm one additional soldier; I did not advance one regiment; and yet the voice of France had influence enough to arrest the conqueror at the gates of Vienna. Our mediation produced between the belligerents an accord which, leaving to Prussia the result of her success, preserved to Austria, except one Province, the integrity of her territory; and by the cession of Venetia, completed Italian independence. Our action was therefore exercised in the views of justice and conciliation. France did not draw the sword because her honor was not engaged, and because she had promised to observe a strict neutrality. In another part of the globe we have been obliged to have recourse to force to redress legitimate wrongs, and we have endeavored to raise up again an ancient Empire. The fortunate results at first obtained were compromised by a deplorable concourse of circumstances. The idea which had presided over the expedition to Mexico was a grand one; [illegible] passage, the memory of services rendered to civilization—such was my desire as well as yours. But in the day when the extent of our sacrifices appeared to me to go beyond the interests which had called us from the other side of the Atlantic, I spontaneously decided on the recall of our army. [Loud applause.] The Government of the United States comprehended that an attitude of a non-conciliatory character could only have the effect of prolonging the occupation and envenoming relations which, for the advantage of the two countries, ought to remain of a friendly character. [Approbation.] In the East troubles have broke out, but the great Powers are concocting together to bring about a situation which should satisfy the legitimate demands of the Christian population, reserve the rights of the Sultan and prevent dangerous complications. At Rome we have faithfully executed the Convention of Sept. 15. The Government of the Holy Father has entered on a new phase. Delivered to itself, it remains firm by its own forces, by the veneration which all feel for the Head of the Catholic Church, and by the superintendence which is loyally exercised on the frontiers by the Italian Government. But if demagogical conspirators should endeavor, in their audacity, to menace the temporal power of the Holy See, Europe, I have not the slightest doubt, would not permit an event of such a character to take place, calculated as it would be to cause so great a disturbance in the Catholic world. [Marks of assent.] I have only to congratulate myself on my relations with foreign Powers. Our connection with England becomes every day more intimate, through the conformity of our policy and the multiplicity of our commercial relations. Prussia seeks to avoid everything that might awaken our national susceptibilities, and agrees with us in the principal European questions. Russia, animated by conciliatory intentions, is disposed not to separate in the East her policy from that of France. It is the same with the Empire of Austria, the greatness of which is indispensable to the general equilibrium. A recent treaty of commerce has created new ties between the two countries. Lastly, Spain and Italy maintain with us a sincere understanding. [Applause.] Thus, therefore, nothing in present circumstances can awaken our uneasiness, and I have the firm conviction that peace will not be disturbed. [Loud applause.] Assured as to the present and confident in the future, I thought that the moment was come to develop our institutions. Every year you expressed to me a desire for such a course; but, convinced with reason that progress is only accomplished by harmony between the various Powers, you have placed in me, and I thank you for it, your confidence to decide on the moment when I should believe in the possibility of realizing your views. At present, after fifteen years of calm and prosperity, due to our common efforts and to your profound devotedness to the institutions of the Empire, it has appeared to me that the hour was come to adopt the liberal measures which were alike in the thoughts of the Senate and the aspirations of the legislative body. I respond, then, to your expectation, and, without departing from the Constitution, I propose certain laws to you which offer new guarantees for political liberties. [Loud applause.] The nation which renders justice to my efforts, and which again recently, in Lorraine, gave such touching proofs of its attachment to my dynasty, will exercise those new rights judiciously. Justly anxious for its own tranquillity and prosperity, it will continue to disdain dangerous Utopian ideas and party provocations. As for you, gentlemen, of whom the immense majority have constantly sustained my courage in that ever difficult task of governing a nation, you will continue to be, with me, the faithful guardians of the real interests and grandeur of the country. [Renewed acclamations.] Those interests impose on us obligations which we shall know how to fulfill. France is respected abroad; the army has shown its valor, but the conditions of warfare being changed, the increase of our national forces is required, and we must organise ourselves in such a manner as to be invulnerable. The bill, which has been prepared with the greatest care, lightens the burden of the conscription in time of peace, offers considerable resources in time of war, and by distributing in a just manner the charges among all, satisfies the principle of equality; it has all the importance of an institution, and will be, I am convinced, accepted with patriotism. The influence of a nation depends on the number of men it can place under arms. Do not forget that the neighboring States impose on themselves much heavier sacrifices for the effectual constitution of their armies, and have their eyes fixed on you, to judge, by your resolutions, whether the influence of France is to increase or diminish in the world. [Applause.] Let us always hold our national flag at the same height as at present; that is the most certain means of preserving peace; and that peace must be rendered fruitful by alleviating distresses and augmenting the general well being. We have been tried by cruel visitations in the course of the past year, for inundations and epidemics have desolated some of our departments. Beneficence has relieved individual sufferings, and credits will be asked of you to repair the disasters occasioned to public properties. In spite of these partial calamities, the progress of the general prosperity has not slackened. During the last financial year the indirect revenues have increased by fifty millions, and our foreign commerce by more than one thousand millions. The gradual amelioration of our finances will soon allow a large satisfaction to be given to the agricultural and economic interests on which light has been thrown by the inquiry opened in all parts of the territory. Our solicitude will then have for object the reduction of certain taxes which weigh too heavily on landed property, the speedy completion of our channels of internal navigation, of our ports, our railways, and, above all, of our vicinal roads—the indispensable agents of a just distribution of the produce of the soil. Last year bills were brought before you on primary instruction and on coöperative societies. You will approve, I do not doubt, of the provisions which they contain. They will ameliorate the moral and material condition of the rural population and of the working classes of our large cities. Thus every year opens a new horizon to our meditations and our efforts. Our task at this moment is to form the public manners to the practice of more liberal institutions. Until now, in France, liberty has only been ephemeral; it has not been able to take root in the soil, because abuse has immediately followed its usage, and the nation has preferred limiting the exercise of its rights to submitting to disorder in ideas as in things. It is worthy of you and of me to make a larger application of those great principles which are the glory of France; and their development will not compromise, as formerly, the necessary prestige of authority. The Government is at present founded; and ardent passions—the only obstacles to the expansion of our liberties—will be extinguished in the immensity of universal suffrage. I have full confidence in the good sense and patriotism of the people; and strong in my right, which I hold from them—strong in my conscience, which only desires good—I invite you to advance with me with an assured step in the path of civilization.

When the applause had somewhat subsided the Grand Master of the Ceremonies, having taken the orders of his Majesty, intimated to M. Rouher, Minister of State, that the oath was to be administered to such Senators and members of the Legislative body as had been nominated since the last session. The act having been gone through, the Honorable Minister declared that the session of 1867 was open, and he requested the members to assemble next day in their respective places of sitting for the dispatch of business. Their Majesties then withdrew in the same order as had been adopted for their coming, and another salvo of artillery announced that the ceremony had terminated.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

Glorification of the Speech.

From the Constitutionnel, (semi-official,) Feb. 16.

The Emperor's speech, so impatiently expected by France and by Europe, is a complete programme of external and internal policy, in which all is calm, clear and elevated. Abroad, all the acts of France are inspired by a sentiment of conciliation and justice. At home, all the acts of the Imperial Government are dictated by a thought of civilization and progress. Justice on the one hand and progress on the other—such are the principles on which the Imperial policy invariably takes its stand; and so doing, the Government has been enabled to maintain peace without being accused of weakness, and to extend public liberties without compromising the prestige of authority or imperiling public order. Peace and liberty—in those two words the policy of France may be summed up; but it must be a dignified peace and a prudent liberty, not a peace systematic and at any cost—not a liberty without limit, which bears within itself the elements of its own ruin.

Its Pacific Tone.

From the Journal des Débats, Feb. 16.

We are happy in the first place to bear testimony to the pacific character of the speech. If a reorganization of the army is necessary, the cause is solely that France *desires to be respected*, and must place her military force on a footing equal to that of the other European Powers. The legislative body will have to weigh those considerations when the new bill relative to the army shall be submitted to its deliberations. Our relations with neighboring States are, besides, excellent: and, as to the aggrandizement to Prussia, there is no subject for uneasiness in it—that extension was a natural result; Napoleon I. had foreseen it, and he thought that henceforth there would be no other equilibrium in Europe than that which must result from the confederation of populations of the same race. The imperial speech, therefore, considers that there are no grounds for fears respecting the maintenance of the peace of Europe. At home the moment has arrived for giving a greater development to the public liberties. The Emperor's speech refers to the decree of the 19th of January, and we remark with pleasure that it does not present the concessions contained in that measure as an extreme limit, and as the definite crowning of the edifice. The future remains open to fresh hopes, and from that point of view the passage in the speech may be looked upon as an advance on the preamble to the decree of January.

The Speech Characterized as too Vague.

From the Paris Siecle, Feb 16.

It seems to us that the Emperor has left a certain vagueness in his language. His Majesty commences by attributing to Napoleon I. the honor of having forseen the movement of transformation which is in process of accomplishment in Europe. He thinks that this change is conformable to the programme traced out by the prisoner of St. Helena, and in the efforts attempted by the nations in proximity to France to reassemble their members, scattered since so many centuries. He sees the proof that all the peoples of the Continent are now advancing toward the establishment of a great confederation. This spectacle, says the Emperor, cannot disquiet a country like France. However, the speech thinks necessary to say that the country had testified the desire to remain a stranger to the struggle in Germany, [illegible] the responsibility of the [illegible] maintained during the war. As to the question of Mexico, the national sentiment which we place always in the first line, forbids us from here entering on recriminations; let us only say that the imperial speech might have been more explicit as to the faults committed. In what concerns the reforms announced by the decree of the 19th of January we regret that the speech has not defined the various liberties to be adopted, and which were, says the Emperor, in the thought of the Senate and the aspiration of the legislative body. We only make one simple reflection—that for the two great bodies of the State the extension of political liberties was doubtless one of opportunity; but that hitherto that time had not yet appeared to have arrived. To sum up, the speech of the Emperor will disappoint the expectations of those who desire to know the extent of the reforms announced. It certainly does not contradict the promises of the 19th of January, but neither does it specify their scope, and we shall only be able to judge of them from the bills which are going to be introduced into the legislative body.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE KENNEDY-CONNOLLY QUARREL.

Report of the Board of Police Commissioners to the Assembly in Relation to the Powers of the Superintendent of Police.

The following report has been submitted by the Board of Police Commissioners to the New-York State Assembly, in answer to a resolution passed by that body in relation to the recent action of Superintendent Kennedy in ordering that prisoners shall not be taken before Justice Connolly:

To the Honorable the Assembly of the State of New-York:

The undersigned, in compliance with the resolution passed by your Honorable Body on the 11th instant, requiring the undersigned to report to the Honorable the Assembly "forthwith, by what authority, if any, the Superintendent of Police in said district has directed the practical suspension of business before one of the Police Magistrates of New-York City," respectfully report:

That on the receipt of the said resolution the Board of Metropolitan Police of this Police District passed a resolution, a copy whereof is hereto annexed, and caused the same to be served on John A. Kennedy, the Superintendent of Police. Superintendent Kennedy has sent to this Board his answer to the last said resolution, a copy whereof is also hereto annexed.

The authority for the mandatory portion of the general order of Superintendent Kennedy, bearing date Feb. 8 A. D. 1867, and numbered 489, will be found in sections 29 and 30 of chapter 403 of the Session Laws of this State, passed April 25 A. D. 1864, and the 21st section of chapter 578 of the laws of 1866, and the 17th section of chapter 628 of the laws of 1857.

By the 29th section of the chapter first cited, it is "made the duty of the Metropolitan Police force, at all times of the day and night, within the said Metropolitan Police District, to especially preserve the public peace, prevent crime and arrest offenders."

The 30th section of that statute makes it the duty of the several members of the Police force, upon arresting any offender, to "convey in person such offender before a Magistrate of the city, village or town where the arrest is made, that he may be dealt with according to law."

Section 21 of chapter 578 of the laws of 1866, makes it the duty of every member of Police to arrest any person who shall be intoxicated in the street, any public place or places, where strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer are sold, publicly kept or disposed, and to take him before any Magistrate of the same city or town. [Laws of 1866, vol. 2, p. 1,246, sec. 21.]

Section 17 of the Excise Act of 1857, Laws of 1857, vol. 2, p. 412, vests in the arresting officer the same discretion. The last-named act applied to the entire State.

The thirtieth section of the Metropolitan Police Act, as that act was amended on the 10th of April, 1862, (Laws of 1862, vol. 2, p. 444,) required the several members of the Police force, on arresting any offender, to "convey in person such offender before the nearest Magistrate," that he might be dealt with according to law.

But in 1864, in the amendments then made to that act, the Legislature, for reasons which it deemed sufficient, modified this 30th section, and left to the members of the force a discretion in respect to the Magistrate before whom an offender arrested by them should be taken, in order that he might be dealt with according to law. The undersigned, instead of perceiving any reasons for questioning the wisdom or expediency of this change in the Police Act, as it was made in 1864, regard it as important and salutary.

It may not be foreign to the inquiry contained in the resolution of the honorable the Assembly to add that the Superintendent of Police is, by statute, the executive head of the whole Police force of the Metropolitan District, and has the direction and control of said force, subject to the rules and regulations and orders of the Board of Police.

The 113th standing rule or regulation made by the Board of Police is in the words following, to wit:

Rule No. 113.—He shall have power to promulgate orders to the officers and members of the Police force not inconsistent with the law and regulations of the Board. Such orders shall be written or printed, and all members of the force shall observe and obey them. Such orders shall be recorded in a book to be kept by him, and copies thereof immediately furnished to the Chief Clerk for the information of the Board.

All which is respectfully submitted.

THOMAS C. ACTON.
BENJAMIN F. MANIERRE.
JOSEPH S. BOSWORTH.
JOHN G. BERGEN.

New-York, Feb. 16, 1867.

Resolved, That John A. Kennedy, Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police force of this District, be and is hereby respectfully required to report forthwith to this Board whether he has issued any order, or given any instructions, written or oral, to the officers and members of the Police force, or to any of them, obedience to which would tend to suspend or diminish the business, which, but for such orders or instructions, would have been, or would be transacted before any one, and if so, what one of the Police Magistrates of New-York City, and to furnish to this Board copies of all written orders or instructions, and state accurately any and all verbal instructions, if any, of the character and tendency hereinbefore mentioned.

Office of the Superintendent of Metropolitan Police, No. 300 Mulberry-street,
New-York, Feb. 8, 1867.

Captain ——, —— *Precinct:*

General Order No. 489.—When it becomes unsafe for a member of the Police force to faithfully perform his duty, lest by so doing he should incur the displeasure of a judicial incumbent and expose himself to insult and degradation, it also becomes the duty of the Executive Officer of the Department to exercise his authority for the protection of the men under his command.

Two patrolmen have already been committed to prison, on a frivolous charge of assault and battery, made by a liquor dealer whom they had arrested in the proper discharge of their duty, for a violation of law; and this course having been taken under the advisement of a person who recently appeared as counsel for a Liquor Dealers' Society, it is presumptive that a similar course is intended to be pursued toward all other faithful officers.

Wherefore, until further orders, you will refrain from taking or sending any persons under arrest before Mr. Police Justice Michael Connolly, or to any Court where he may preside in the character of Justice of the Peace, for examination or commitment.

The Twelfth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Thirty-second Precincts will send all persons whom they may arrest to these headquarters, at all times when it is known that Justice Connolly is presiding at the Fourth District Court, for special orders as to the Court they shall be taken before. When any other Justice is holding Court at the Fourth District Court, you will take your prisoners there as heretofore.

(Signed,) JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.

Office of the Superintendent of Metropolitan Police,
No. 300 Mulberry-st., New-York, Feb. 15, 1867.

To the Metropolitan Board of Police:

Gentlemen: In answer to the resolution of the Board of this date, I have the honor to report that I have not given any verbal orders or instructions to any officer or member of the Police force of the character or tendency mentioned in your said resolution.

The only written order or instructions issued by me which can have any such tendency is General Order No. 489, a copy of which is hereto annexed.

Very respectfully, JOHN A. KENNEDY,
Superintendent.

A Card from Mr. Henry Wells.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The report which appeared in your Police column yesterday of a charge preferred against me of an attempt to extort money, does me great injustice. I had large dealings with the parties in question, as brokers. They owed me a balance; I demanded what was legally and honestly my due—nothing more. I did accuse Messrs. Nicholas & Bowen with violating the Internal Revenue Law. Upon this charge they are indicted, and soon to be tried. The complaint against me made by Mr. Bowen, and backed up by the affidavit of Mr. Nicholas, is designed to prejudice me before the community and impair my testimony shortly to be given against them on their trial. The charge against me has not the slightest foundation in truth. If Messrs. Nicholas & Bowen suppose they can deter me from giving my evidence against them, they will ascertain their mistake in due time. I would make a more detailed statement now, but for the fact that my counsel, Henry L. Clinton, Esq., advises me it is wholly unnecessary, inasmuch as the real facts will very soon appear before the public in the shape of sworn evidence.

Yours very respectfully,
HENRY WELLS.

New-York, Feb. 28, 1867.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

How Cows are Kept, and What they are Fed Upon—The Condition of the Stables, and other Facts.

An interesting case in relation to the keeping of cows came up before Justice Cornwell yesterday afternoon, and as it is the first arrest in Brooklyn under the law for the prevention of cruelty to animals, a large number of interested spectators were in attendance to listen to the evidence.

The defendant is Mr. Morris Phelan, who was arrested on the charge of wantonly torturing a large number of cows, by keeping them in a stable without ventilation, situate in Franklin near Flushing-avenue, Brooklyn.

Charles S. Spencer, Esq., of New-York, appeared for the prosecution, and C. W. De Witt, Esq., of this city, for the defence.

The following is the evidence:

The first witness called was Mr. Henry Bergh, President of the Society for Preventing Cruelty to Animals.

Mr. Bergh testified that on the 23d of February, he visited and inspected the premises of Mr. Phelan; he could only see the cows near the door, by reason of the fact that the stables were dark and close; there were long lines of cows extending into the darkness, so far that he could not see the last; it was about midday; he could not distinguish a cow for more than twenty feet; those near the door were [illegible] the animal might get loose and lie down by moving in a perpendicular position; all that witness could see were thus fastened; each animal had about four feet of lateral space; the premises comprised a yard in which there was a low brick building, one side of which fronted on Franklin-avenue; it was more than 100 feet long, and appeared nearly square; the only ventilation noticed was the door; the atmosphere inside was hot, putrid and heavy; witness did not examine the cows as to their physical condition; it was important to know to whom the premises belonged; he also noticed the general filthiness of the place; before he made the inspection saw Mr. Phelan, who said that the premises and cows were his; asked Phelan how long the cows had been confined in that unnatural position; he said perhaps a portion had been there for five, six, or seven months; witness had for several years studied the subject of cruelty to animals, and his observations had been extensive.

Counsel for the prosecution desired to ask what influence a want of light would have on animals.

Counsel for defence objected, on the ground that, under the Act of 1866, the defendant must show malice in order to convict, such as killing, maiming, torturing, and beating. The mere keeping of cows in a barn in Winter did not come under the law. The witnesses opinion will not do.

Counsel for prosecution contended that the defendant was guilty of one and perhaps two misdemeanors. One train of evidence applied to both cases. The law reads, that any person who shall by act or neglect, kill, maim, &c., shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. When an animal is continuously tortured, the law presumes malice, and for that reason this party could be held for a misdemeanor. Express malice was not to be shown in this case, when a building 100 feet square was so dark that you could not see more than thirty feet, in a state of filth, &c., for six or seven months. This was sufficiently malicious. Counsel read the law, as follows:

An Act to prevent the adulteration of milk: passed April 23, 1862.

Section 2. Any person who shall adulterate milk with a view of offering the same for sale or exchange, or shall keep cows for the production of milk for market, or for sale or exchange, in a crowded and unhealthy condition, or feed the same on food that produces such conditions, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than $50, and if the fine is not paid, shall be imprisoned for not less than thirty days in the Penitentiary or County Jail, or until such fine and cost of suit be paid.

Counsel contended that under this law he need not show express malice.

Counsel for defence held that to ask witness as an expert, what effect want of ventilation would have, would be like asking a detective what would be the effect of larceny. This was a question for the Court. The business of the defendant was to produce milk, not to kill his cows. The keeping of sheep, working of oxen or the overworking of a horse was unfortunate, but it did not amount to the malice meant to the law under which the charge was brought.

Counsel for the prosecution claimed that because they could force double the quantity of milk from a cow kept as these are, and could afford to lose one now and then. He believed that the deaths of children in New-York and Brooklyn were occasioned by impure milk.

Q.—What effect upon these animals is produced by the absence of light and ventilation?

Objected to and overruled.

A.—It diseases the body, and consequently the milk.

Cross-examined—Never before investigated the question of keeping cows in stables; did not think a man need be an expert; his judgment was based on a practical and not a scientific point; did not conclude that such keeping would be injurious from any previous knowledge; there were windows in the stable, but they were closed; the weather was not cold, but there was snow on the ground; the weather had been warm; in the morning the weather was wintry; observed no ventilation in the room; did not observe whether the barn was connected with the sewer and fed by water from the street main; could not have seen it if he tried on account of the darkness; saw a gutter to carry off the filth such as is used in these places; saw no hay-mow; the chain was used on every cow that he saw; did not notice the teats of the cows; saw no evidences of disease in the stables; did not look for swill.

A. F. Moody, M. D., No. 384 East Fourth-street, New-York, was sworn and testified: Am a practicing physician; have heard the above testimony; the necessary effect of such treatment would disease the cows; the chaining would prevent the circulation of the blood, and the want of ventilation would prevent the proper aeration of the blood by the reception of the proper amount of oxygen; this would render them liable to diseases tending to ulceration, and if continued, in death; the animal would suffer pain from such treatment; the first specific effect is a disease of the lungs and rotting of the hoof, which is another form of ulceration; the entire absence of light upon the animal will cause it to retain more carbonic acid gas and consume less oxygen.

Cross-examined—Am giving my opinion from general results upon man; there cannot be as much oxygen in a dark room as in a light one, other things being equal; an ordinary large barn-door would not furnish any extraordinary amount of oxygen; if not crowded, the barn would thus perhaps be sufficiently ventilated.

Wm. C. Southwick, No. 826 Broadway, testified: I visited Phelan's stables twice—once on the 23d inst.; I called at 11 o'clock about the 20th inst., and found the cattle confined in poorly ventilated stables, tied by their necks to an upright bar by a chain or rope, which had a play of about six inches, and fed on soft food—ground corn or meal; the stable was very close; when the cattle laid down, they did not have a sufficiency of room; the partition between two cows did not run the full length of the cow; there was a square gutter; it was not cold; think the thermometer might have been sixty degrees.

Cross-examined—Do not know how many windows there are in the stable; think the stalls are about three feet wide; saw a cow lie down; saw only soft food, and saw a man feeding it; saw no turnips there; nor a hay-mow.

The prosecution here rested, and counsel for defence asked the discharge of defendant, on the ground that there was an entire absence of evidence to prove malice on his part, which the statute contemplated. Hard work or any other production might be brought out by what could be called cruelty, but it was not so under the cow, and after some further remarks as to the habits of the law, claimed that the defendant was entitled to his discharge.

Counsel for the prosecution claimed that malice was consequent upon the act and consequent upon it. Under the act of 1862, he contended that the keeping of cows in a crowded condition was enough to hold the present defendant.

The motion to discharge was denied, and the examination was adjourned until Thursday next, at 11 A. M.

The case of Charles Rogers, on a similar charge, is to be taken up on the afternoon of the same day.

Rents and Real Estate in Brooklyn—The Neighborhood of the City Hall—Changes to be Made in the Spring.

The neighborhood of the Brooklyn City Hall has of late years become prominent for the number of liquor saloons, political headquarters of Republicans, regular Democrats and national Democrats, trade societies, lawyers' offices, oyster saloons, restaurants, indifferently conducted; lager-beer cellars, keno and policy establishments, and, in fact, almost everything at which money can be made.

Some sixteen years since the entire row on Fulton-street, extending from Myrtle-avenue to the junction of Fulton and Adams streets, was studded with frame buildings, of small value as compared with prices at the present day. Subsequently a fire broke out, and the entire row was destroyed. After that event a better class of buildings was erected, the majority of brick, and a row called "Halsey's Buildings," with iron fronts, painted in imitation of marble. These are now occupied on the upper floors as lawyers' offices, saloons and stores; on the ground floor and the basements as lager-beer establishments.

The Fulton-street row, so familiar to politicians and others who "do most congregate" about the City Hall, will present a different aspect next Summer.

The brown frame building on the corner of Myrtle-avenue and Fulton-street, now known as the "Pewter Mug," kept by Mr. Frank J. White, and the building in the rear, until recently known as the house kept by "Uncle Sam," are among the old Brooklyn landmarks which will disappear after the first of May.

These buildings have been occupied for different purposes—first as residences, and when the neighborhood grew more populous, and business became more centred about the locality, they were, and are now, used for different business purposes.

The plot of ground upon which the buildings stand is 27 feet 6 inches on Fulton-street and 110 feet on Myrtle-avenue. It has always belonged to the Johnson family. Recently the premises have been leased by Capt. Evan M. Johnson (son of the late venerable clergyman of the same name) from Mr. Peter Johnson for the term of ten years, at the rate of $4,500 a year for ground rent. A three-story brick building, to cost between $25,000 and $30,000, is to be erected on the site. It is to be constructed of Philadelphia brick, ornamented with brown-stone trimmings. The basement will be arranged for restaurants, &c., and the upper floors will be rented for offices. The building, at the end of the lease, is to revert back to the proprietor of the ground with all the improvements thereon.

The Central Bank, now located at the junction of Fulton and Washington streets, will, on the 1st of May, occupy the lower floor of No. 345 Fulton-street, now used as a saloon by Messrs. Shirly & Kirby, and by Mr. John Cudmore as a cigar store. The house is 22 by 60 feet in extent and three stories high. Three years since the agents, Messrs. Wyckoff & Little, sold it for $20,000. In December last they resold it for $28,000. It has now been leased for ten years to the Central Bank at $4,000 a year, with the understanding that $6,000 shall be expended for improvements.

The building occupied by the Fafayette Fire Insurance Company, No. 347 Fulton-street, has been released by the Company at a rent of $2,500 a year. The rental last year was $1,800.

Nos. 371 and 373 Fulton-street, known as the "Senate" liquor saloon, kept by Frederick Giddings, the upper floors as a dancing academy, lawyers' offices, &c., will be vacated on the 1st of May, and occupied by the Emigrants' Savings Bank, at the rental of $2,000 a year. The upper part will be occupied as Masonic lodge rooms, and offices.

Several other buildings on Fulton-street row will be vacated one year from this time, (now occupied as liquor, dining and oyster saloons,) as the leases will then expire, and it is expected that they will then be converted into banking and insurance offices.

On the opposite side of the City Hall Park, near Montague-street, stands Montague Hall, used as a liquor and dining-saloon since its erection. The upper floors are occupied as a ball-room, lawyers' offices, &c. This building is to be completely altered, and will next Summer present an improved appearance. The Phœnix Fire Insurance Company are the proprietors, and they intend to fit it up suitably for stores, shops, &c.; but it is understood it will retain the ball-room, which, with the exception of the Academy of Music, is the best in the city.

THE RENTS—SCARCITY OF HOUSES.

Houses to let, this year, are as scarce as they were last year, but there are hundreds for sale. Messrs. Baldwin & Son, real estate agency, say that the demand for residences is greater than the supply, and that they have from fifty to one hundred calls per day, and not a solitary house to let. It is the same with other agents.

Rents on Willoughby-street are raised on an average of $100 a house—that is, a residence which let for $600 last year will let for $700 this year.

In Duffield, Bridge, Pearl, Jay, Lawrence, and in other central parts of the city, the increase is $100 from last year's rates. The same can be said of East Brooklyn and other desirable localities.

In Fulton-avenue the rise on buildings with stores, where the leases have expired, is $400 and $500; a building that was let last year for $1,500 is now let for $2,000.

On Fulton-street many of the stores are held on lease, and the present occupants will remain. Where leases have expired, rents are raised from $600 to $2,000 above last year's rates. The sale of real estate is not active at present, but it is believed by those most familiar with the subject that in March business in this line will increase, as those who cannot rent a house will, if able, buy one to live in.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

SHOPLIFTERS.

Samuel Johnson and Wm. Lewis, both young men, entered Tiffany's jewelry store on Wednesday afternoon, and requested to be shown some sleeve buttons. As they were examining the case, one of the clerks, Mr. Wm. Spence, saw Lewis put a pair of the buttons in his pocket, and soon after saw Johnson drop another pair. Officer Rush of the Fourteenth Precinct was summoned, and Lewis was found in possession of the buttons, value $47. Both thieves were arrested and arraigned before the magistrate yesterday morning. Mr. Charles H. Holden, one of the employes at Tiffany's, made the charge, and the prisoners were held for trial. Lewis admitted his guilt, but his confederate denied all knowledge of the transaction.

BURGLARY.

Thomas Reeves, 30 years of age, having no occupation, and who refused to give his nativity, pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary, and was committed for trial in default of bail. It appears that the prisoner effected an entrance of the liquor-store of Jas. Keegan, No. 111 South-street, early yesterday morning, and went to the second story, where he lowered himself to the first floor through the hatchway, and was about escaping when he was arrested by Officer Canavan, of the Second Precinct.

A BAD NEPHEW.

John Mahady, about 17 years of age, was arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing $70 from William Mahady, his uncle, a resident of Port Richmond, S. I. The boy confessed his guilt and was locked up for trial.

EXCISE CASES.

John Bender, No. 13 Walker-street; John C. White, No. 133 Hudson-street; Wm. F. Henke, of No. 401 Pearl-street; Charles Innman, of No. 28 Cherry-street; Wm. Ziminer, of No. 42 Washington-street; George Styeland, No. 126 Elm-street; August Schirmeyer, of No. 46 Greenwich-street, and Matthew Gilligan, of No. 87 Mulberry-street, were held for trial yesterday for violating the Excise Law, and admitted to bail.

THE GIFT JEWELRY SWINDLE.

Robert Grawbargar arrived in New-York, on Monday, with a friend, both on their way to California. As they passed through Chatham-street, yesterday, they were accosted by Adolphus Borst, who induced Grawbarger to enter No. 35 Chatham-street, under pretence of raffling for jewelry. The innocent countryman was persuaded to invest the sum of $95 on a game of chance, and the money was, of course, lost. Grawbargar informed the police, when Officer Paret, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, arrested Borst, and he was held for trial in default of bail. The accused claimed that he was in New-Jersey at the time the alleged transaction took place. The complainant was sent to the House of Detention as a witness.

THEFT OF HAIR NETS.

Ellen Crowley and Eliza Young, each 17 years of age, entered the store of Smith, Payne & Angell, No. 452 Broadway, yesterday afternoon and inquired for hair nets. Eliza was noticed to secrete three dozen of nets, value $35, under her cloak. Officer Kaveny, of the Broadway Squad, arrested the girls, who were committed for trial.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

KENO AT LAFAYETTE HALL.

Shortly before 9 o'clock on Wednesday evening, Sergeants Ferris, Schofield and McDermott, of the Eighth Precinct, with a platoon of officers, made a second descent upon a keno saloon, kept at Lafayette Hall, No. 597 Broadway, where they seized all the gaming implements and arrested the following-named persons:

Alex. Marshall, jockey, (proprietor;) John Semmes, clerk; George Kelly, carpenter; Herriman Meader, clerk; Leonard Roch, cabinet maker; Alexander Jamieson, clerk; John Murphy, hatter; John Laffler, clerk; William Power, clerk; John Stevens, clerk; James Cornell, oysterman; John Melville, gambler; Robert Watson, carver; John Harding, marketman; Geo. Reynolds, book-keeper; Richard Fleming, clerk; Thos. Manning, hatter; Richard Spencer, jeweller; Joseph N. Bradley, seaman; Thos. Hare, clerk; F. Mathews, waiter; Albert Smith, oysterman; John Davis, shoemaker; George Peters, clerk; Henry Meyer, book-keeper; John Cohin, clerk; James Bronson, hardware; John Diamond, clerk; William H. Smith, carpenter; William Thompson, City Marshal; Charles Morris, jeweller; Samuel Wilson, clerk; Wilson Hale, clerk; Thomas Smith, marketman; James Thomas, commission merchant; Robert Cheryman, clerk; George Williams, broker; George Gilbert, clerk; Nelson Freligh, clerk; Charles Stuart, clerk; Andy Sheyhan, *alias* Michael Smith, shoemaker; John Morris, carpenter; Richard Cisco, clerk; Paul Hundertmart, clerk; Frank Monroe, printer; William Baker, clerk; James Thayer, teamster; John McLaughlin, teamster; John Johnston, teamster; Martin Kiernan, brushmaker; James Nelson, clerk; John Ash, clerk; James Sawyer, tailor; James Nelson, 2d, machinist; George Dawson, clerk; George Brown, printer; John Hart, salesman; Chas. Howard, druggist; Henry Ives, clerk; S. W. McCannon, seaman; Edward Hafferty, oysterman; Charles Brown, tinsmith; William Stewart, clerk; Henry Newton, engineer; Charles Stevens, engineer; Gilbert Wall, barkeeper; John James, clerk; John Hagadorn, carpenter; John Harrington, clerk; Thos. Williams, carman; John Stuart, clerk; James Smith, laborer; Gustavus Slubey, colored, public waiter.

These persons were all conveyed to the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, where Marshall was held to bail in the sum of $500 to answer the charge of keeping a gambling saloon. The others were required to furnish bail for their future good behavior.

Yorkville Court—Before Justice Kelly.

EXCISE.

John Taylor, liquor dealer at No. 33 West Forty-third-steeet, was arrested and brought before the Magistrate, charged with violation of the Excise Law. The accused was admitted to bail to answer.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Second-hand Books.—The citizen who has more time than money at command can often add good books to his collection at small cost at the second-hand book-stalls and stores of the City. These curious repositories are quite numerous, most of them lurking on street-corners, in cellars, and out-of-the-way nooks, from Cortlandt-street up to the lower part of Sixth-avenue. Not the least entertaining of these places is a literary "Descent to Avernus" or grave of literature—in other words, a rag and old paper-shop in Ann-street. On a few shelves are here displayed some hundreds of volumes, being victims from time to time rescued from the very verge of the paper-mill; and among these sometimes have been found decayed gentlefolks reduced to an almshouse sojourn; nice copies of goodish books, such as *Shee's Rhymes on Art*, *Armstrong's Art of Preserving Health*, *Kane's Historical Law Tracts*, &c. But the two largest second-hand book-stores in the City are in Centre and Nassau streets. A concern in the last-named street was—not burned out, but soaked out, at one of the recent fires. For four hours fifteen steam fire-engines played on the block in which their store is, and the monstrous load of water, after doing its office in the upper floors, spouted and streamed down hour after hour through the loose ceiling into and upon the midst of their crowded stock of 100,000 volumes, with a result easy to be imagined; that four hours' soaking forced them to close their business for six weeks, while they sorted, dried and repaired damages. They have opened again, announcing with noticeable coolness "$27,300 worth of damaged books for sale!"—a very droll particularity of figures, but with sound business policy, to avoid the appearance of making "accommodation paper." The books thus offered by the counterful at level rates of fifteen cents or twenty-five or fifty cents for any volume, are a curiously entertaining and miscellaneous mess.

ad anybody with a turn for [illegible] nipping and an hour to spare will do well to go and fumble among it.

FIRE IN BROADWAY.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the basement of Nos. 234 and 236 Broadway, occupied by M. MORGENTHAU & Co. as a restaurant. The entire building was seriously damaged. Messrs. MORGENTHAU & Co.'s loss is roughly estimated at $15,000; insured for $30,000 in the Arctic, Empire City, North American, Ætna of Hartford, Washington, Park, St. Nicholas, International, People's, Relief, New-York Ætna, Lenox, Astor, Franklin of Philadelphia, Manhattan and Tradesmen's Insurance Companies. The whole of the four upper floors were occupied by WHITE, WHITMAN & Co., clothiers, whose loss is about $40,000; insured for $185,000 as follows: New-England, $5,000; Clinton, $10,000; Yonkers and New-York, $10,000; Gebhard, $10,000; Mechanics', $5,000; International, $10,000; Home, $5,000; Greenwich, $10,000; Adriatic, $5,000; Corn Exchange, $5,000; Brooklyn, $5,000; Sterling, $5,000; Insurance Company of North America, of Philadelphia, Penn., $7,000; Putnam, $7,000; Insurance Company of Pennsylvania, $6,000; Stuyvesant, $5,000; United States, $5,000; Commonwealth, $5,000; Western of Oswego, $5,000; Williamsburgh City, $5,000; Merchants', $5,000; Star, $5,000; Mechanics and Traders', $5,000; Hoffman, $5,000; Citizens', $5,000; Continental, $7,000; North British and Mercantile, $1,000.

THE MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL.—From the report of this Institution for the past year it appears that 490 patients were admitted during the year, of whom 411 were cured and discharged, and 41 died. In addition to these, 459 patients received treatment outside the Hospital. The amount received from donations was $2,941 18, and from the Charitable Fund of the State $1,948 81. The total receipts from all sources amounted to $24,770 69, and the disbursements to $22,665 11. The value of the property belonging to the Hospital is estimated at $95,640 37. In 1865 the number of deaths was 10½ per cent.; last year it was only 7½—a decrease of 2 4-5 per cent. The Hospital was kept entirely free from Asiatic cholera by timely attention to the first symptoms of diarrhœa.

CASUALTIES.—JACOB HOWARD, aged 32, a native of Germany, living at No. 124 Grand-street, Williamsburgh, had his right arm cut off yesterday forenoon, by being caught in the machinery at SIMMS & KELLER's distillery, No. 39 First-avenue. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital....JULIA HAMMOND, of No. 10½ Marion-street, fell from a window on Wednesday evening while intoxicated, sustaining severe injuries. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.....A child named WILHER, aged 4 years, residing at No. 98 Avenue A, was run over yesterday morning by car No. 20 of the Forty-second-street line and severely hurt. The child was taken home, and JOHN DOYLE, the driver, was arrested.

THE NORTHERN DISPENSARY.—The fortieth annual report of this Dispensary shows that 20,301 patients were treated during the year 1866; of whom 19,881 were cured or relieved, and 86 died. The number of prescriptions dispensed was 37,014. The Treasurer's account shows that $4,962 44 was received during the year, nearly all of which was expended, leaving bills for medicines amounting to $324 02 still unpaid. Subscriptions are solicited, and may be sent to the Dispensary, corner of Christopher-street and Waverley-place.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—Mrs. HANNAH B. BARGER, a native of Staten Island, 87 years of age, who resided in Sixty-third-street, near Eleventh-avenue, was fatally burned on Wednesday afternoon by her clothing accidentally catching fire....PETER JOHNSON, a rigger, was instantly killed by a mast falling on him at Pier No. 41, E. R. He had been employed on the rigging of the schooner *William Meade*. Deceased was a native of Sweden, and aged 38 years. Coroner GAMBLE will hold inquests in both cases.

MARINE DISASTERS.—During the month of February thirty-six American vessels and eighteen foreign, bound to or from United States ports, are reported as lost or missing. They comprise 3 steamers, 10 ships, 3 barks, 9 brigs and 29 schooners—total 54. Of these 28 were wrecked, 15 abandoned, 1 foundered, 3 burned, and 7 are missing. The total value of the domestic vessels, exclusive of cargoes, is estimated at $476,000 in gold.

SALE AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS.—A sale of property seized or found by the Police took place at Headquarters yesterday. The property consisted in great part of clothing, with a few watches, pistols, household utensils, &c. Most of the articles went at low prices—suits of clothing in good condition fetching only $1 50.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

CAPTURING A FEMALE SNEAK-THIEF.—A woman, giving her name as MARGARET MCCONNELL, 36 years of age, was encountered in the hallway of the house of Mr. J. H. BOWEN, No. 43 De Kalb-avenue, on Wednesday evening, and as she was not known to any one, was ordered out. She left, taking with her an overcoat worth $20. Subsequently Officer PERRIN, of the Forty-fourth Precinct, saw her conceal the garment in a neighboring yard, and arrested her. She was committed to answer by Justice CORNWELL.

ROBBING A ROOM-MATE.—GEORGE GRAHAM and ELLEN GRAHAM, *alias* Bell, were brought before Justice CORNWELL yesterday on the charge of grand larceny. It appears the former roomed with Mr. WM. MUNDELL at No. 71 Nassau-street, and, as alleged, stole a suit of clothing worth $40. A pawn-ticket for some of the articles was found upon the wife of GRAHAM. The accused were committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendars this Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Oyer and Terminer—Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

The Civil Calendar will not be called in this branch of the Circuit until the further order of the Court.

Part II.—Held by Clerke, J., in the Court-house—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Adjourned without day.

Part III.—Held by E. D. Smith, J., at No. 73 Duane-street—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.
2806—Dwysters vs. Herkanoth, Jr., et al.
3021—Pryer vs. Dillon.
3250—Reed vs. Fitzgerald.
2751—Radliff vs. Cassidy.
1983—Cummings vs. Coyle.
2497—Walton, Jr. vs. Evans.
3001—Hirst vs. Copeland.
2941—Straus vs. Woolf.

Nos.
2989—Same vs. Same.
1635—Berringer vs. Bach.
2673—Jouranique vs. Rushton.
1673—Swan vs. Danvenbrum.
2889—Hackes vs. Pondor.
939—Clark vs. Mabb.
1806—Sprague vs. Rathborn.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Leonard, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.—Call of the Calendar at 12 o'clock M.

Nos.
21—Ware vs. Whitehouse.
68—Conroy vs. Tugwell, Jr.
71—Hard vs. Loeb.

Nos.
73—Greenwood vs. Pashall.
74—Ward vs. Conine.

The general call begins at No. 75—White vs. Morgenthau.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS.

The General Term will be in session the balance of the month.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Alker, Hearne, and Gross, JJ.—Calendar for March 1 and 2—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
1—Robinson vs. James.
2—Vinklauff vs. Lee.
3—Wilkie et al. vs. Wharton.
4—Robinson vs. Hatton.
5—Reardon et al. vs. Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.
6—Bancanella vs. Baxter, impleaded.
7—Brophy vs. Meyers.
8—Fitzsimmons vs. Baxter, impleaded.

Nos.
9—Pond vs. Clark et al.
10—Kissam vs. Nordlinger.
11—Sands vs. Hawk.
12—Hewett vs. Trapton.
13—Williams vs. Vanderbilt.
14—Sherwood vs. Fabri.
15—Halsey vs. Gregory.
16—Mooney vs. Hudson R. R. R. Co.
17—Stupp vs. Reichardt.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

The calendar of motions to be heard at Chambers will be prepared for the first Monday of March. *Ex parte* business will be attended to at 10 A. M., and the calendar will be called at 10½ A. M., irrespective of the hour for which motions shall have noticed. Notes of issue for Monday must be filed on or before.

The Philadelphia Gasworks and the Internal Revenue Laws—Is the City Owner of the Works in such a Sense as to Exempt from Tax the Gas Used in Lighting her Streets?

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

City of Philadelphia, plaintiff in error, vs. John H. Diehl.—This is a writ of error to a judgment of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in an action of assumpsit brought by the City of Philadelphia to recover certain moneys, amounting to $26,875,57, paid under protest to the defendant, as Collector of Internal Revenue, for duties upon illuminating gas manufactured and furnished by the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works, and consumed by the City in her public lamps during the last four months of the year 1862, and the first six months of the year 1863. The action was brought in the District Court for the City of Philadelphia, on October 31, 1863, and removed by *certiorari* on November 25, in the Circuit Court of the United States, under the third section of the act of March 2, 1863. On the trial of the cause the plaintiff requested the Court to give sundry instructions to the Jury to the effect that gas furnished to the City of Philadelphia and consumed in her public lamps was not liable to duty, as claimed by the Government, under the Internal Revenue Act of July 1, 1862, and the supplement thereto of March 3, 1863. The Court declined to charge the Jury as requested by the plaintiff, and instructed them, first, that all illuminating gas, manufactured or made, and sold or furnished by the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works, created and constituted as said Trustees are, by the several laws and ordinances given in evidence in relation thereto, was liable to tax under the Act of July 1, 1862, and March 3, 1863, whether the gas was furnished to and consumed by private consumers, or was furnished to and consumed by the City of Philadelphia in her public lamps, at the rates fixed by the Trustees, and regulated by the ordinances which require the Trustees to furnish gas for consumption in the public lamps, &c., at half the rates charged private consumers. Second, that the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works, by the laws and ordinances creating and constituting them a quasi corporation, and by reason of the several loans created for the support and management of the Gas Works, hold such a relation to private consumers, the loanholders, and the City of Philadelphia, that all illuminating gas manufactured or made, or sold, or furnished by them to private consumers, or to the City of Philadelphia, to be used in public lamps, was liable to and chargeable with the tax imposed by the acts of July 1, 1862, and March 3, 1863, and that it was the duty of the Jury to find a verdict for the defendant. Such a verdict was rendered and judgment entered thereon.

The City of Philadelphia appeals to this Court, and urges that the provisions of the acts of Congress imposing a tax on gas do not apply to gas manufactured and used by municipal corporations for public lamps under the corporate duty to light the highways. The Jury should have been instructed, therefore, that if they believed from the evidence that the gas on which the taxes had been paid to the defendant, under protest, was manufactured by the plaintiffs "not for sale but for their own use and consumption," the plaintiffs were entitled to recover back the taxes so paid.

The Government contends that as the gas consumed in the public lamps of the City of Philadelphia is manufactured at the Philadelphia Gas Works and payment is made therefor by the municipality to the trustees of the works, it is liable to the tax imposed.

These Gas Works were constructed by means of money subscribed by private individuals, for which they received certificates of stock entitling them to the profits arising from the manufacture and sale of gas. The ordinance of 1835 provided that the works should be under the exclusive control and management of twelve Trustees elected by the select and common councils of the City. It also provided that the public lamps should be supplied at one-half the price paid by private consumers. The original capital was limited to $100,000, and to increase the means necessary for the extension of the works subsequent ordinances were passed authorizing loans and providing that the money should be borrowed by the City, on the requisition of the Trustees, and that City certificates should be issued to the loanholders. A sinking fund was created out of the proceeds of sale of gas before any profits were distributable to the stockholders as security for the loanholders. The interest on the certificates of loan was declared payable at the office of the Gas Works. The original ordinance of 1835 having reserved to the city the right to take possession of the Gas Works, an ordinance of Jan. 14, 1841, provided that on March 1, 1841, the city should take possession of them in their own right, and that the stock should be converted into a loan. Possession was taken by the city, but the works were continued by the ordinance of 1841, under the direction and superintendence of the existing Trustees. The only change in the relation of the Trustees, was that they thenceforth were Trustees for the city and the loanholders, not the stockholders. Several ordinances were subsequently passed, authorizing further loans. They stipulated that, for the further security of the loanholders, the works should be controlled and managed by a Board of Trustees, elected and constituted as theretofore, who should have the whole control of the works, and of all the funds belonging to them; and that the Trustees should pay no part of the funds, nor any of the profits of the works, into the City Treasury, but should apply the same in payment of the interest and principal of the loans.

It is clear, therefore, that the city obtains the gas used in her public lamps by actual purchase from the Trustees of the Gas Works, and that every cubic foot of gas furnished by those works and used for public lighting in Philadelphia is actually and in fact sold by the Trustees, on account of the persons beneficially interested in the profits of the works, to the City of Philadelphia. The moneys paid for gas by the City Council to the Trustees are a portion of the revenue of the works—a part of the trust fund, appropriated and pledged by unchangeable and inviolable contract, as the highest Court of the State has determined for the security of the loanholders. The Trustees could not make a free gift of the gas to the city, nor could the city withhold the payment of any debt that she may owe for gas. She is the owner of the works, subject to the paramount rights of the loanholders. If she thinks that by a more economical management the price of gas might be reduced, without violating the provisions of the contract with the loanholders, she may file a bill for an account, and ask for the direction of a Court on the question; but, independently of her judicial remedy, she has no power to withdraw any portion of the revenue of the works from the trust fund. Several of these propositions have been adjudged in terms by the Supreme Court; others are directly involved in the decisions of that tribunal, to which reference has been made.

Richard Ludlow, Wm. L. Hirst, James Lynd, for plaintiffs in error; Henry Stanbery, J. Hubley Ashton for United States.

Another Still Forfeited—Beginning Work Too Soon.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict and a Jury.

The United States vs. Five thousand gallons of Molasses and other property.—This was an action to forfeit a distillery for violation of the Internal Revenue law.

The Government gave evidence to show that Redmond Burke, the claimant of the property, had fitted up this distillery at the corner of North Eleventh and First streets; that he had filed his bond and made application for the appointment of an Inspector, and that the name of a man named Hussey, had been sent on to Washington for appointment as Inspector of his distillery. Before the appointment was made (in fact it never was made) the still was in readiness, though not quite in complete order, and Burke mixed some 7,000 gallons of mash and actually began to work, and had run off a small quantity of spirits, when the distillery was seized. His cistern and bonded warehouse had no locks on them and no books had been kept as required by the law. It appeared, also, that the price of spirits at the time was about $1 75 a gallon, and that it could not be made and the tax paid for less than $2 75.

The defendant gave some testimony to show that the still was not yet in good working order, and that what was done with it was only done to test it. He also proved that Hussey was there at the distillery, and took an account of the molasses that was put in the tubs. And he offered to show that Hussey was there by authority of the Collector, and to prove the directions that were given him by the Collector; but this evidence was excluded by the Court.

The Judge left it for the Jury to decide whether Burke had this molasses in his possession with intent to manufacture it in fraud of the Revenue law, or to evade the payment of duty, telling them that if they found that he had, they must find a verdict for the Government.

The Jury were out a long time, and finally brought in a verdict in favor of the Government, but against the molasses only. They were instructed that such a verdict was irregular, and that their verdict must be for the Government or the claimant, inasmuch as if the molasses was in Burke's possession with that intent, all the rest of the property was forfeited by the 48th section of the act.

After being out a couple of hours more, they brought in a verdict for the Government.

For the United States, District-Attorney TRACY; for claimant, Mr. Hollis.

Mandamus Against the Comptroller Denied—The Pullman Injunction in the Way—Opinion by Justice Leonard.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 28.

The People ex rel. Wood vs. Richard B. Connolly, Comptroller, &c.—The relator appears, from the facts stated in the alternative writ, and the answer, to be entitled to have his lease executed by the defendant. An ordinance has been duly passed, directing its execution by the defendant, who is their subordinate officer and agent. The clerk who has the custody of the seal must use it when those who are authorized call for it. He cannot prevent the Comptroller from carrying into effect an ordinance which necessarily required the impress of the seal. But there is an insurmountable objection to the writ existing at present.

The Comptroller is under an injunction from this Court, at the suit of Pullman, an Alderman at the time the suit was commenced, and authorized by law to maintain such an action in his own name—forbidding him to execute this lease, or to pay the rent. Pullman has now ceased to be an Alderman and the suit has, I think, abated from that cause. But abatement is but a temporary disability, and, if there is any successor, might be revived. It is doubtful whether, if there is any legal successor of an Alderman, he would allow the suit to be revived in his name, but the suit and injunction cannot for that cause be denied an existence. The injunction must be removed before the motion can be granted. This Court cannot require the defendant to violate an injunction. If the suit is legally defunct, it only requires an application to this Court to remove that barrier to the relief sought. Due observance of the process of injunction compels this Court to respect its provisions until it has been regularly terminated in its authority. The application for the *mandamus*, as it respects the payment of the rent, depends on other principles. It is not made to appear, as it must before the peremptory writ can be allowed, that there is money in the treasury belonging to the relator. Unless that fact clearly and affirmatively appear, he must take the customary remedy by action.

The application must be denied without prejudice to a reversal in case of the renewal of these grounds of objection.

Trial of John Kane for Arson.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Justice Ingraham.

The trial of John Kane on the indictment of arson of the degree of murder in the first degree, on the charge of setting fire to the house at the corner of Thirty-first-street and Second-avenue, on the night of the 12th of December last, was resumed yesterday.

Gilbert Palmer testified: I am a liquor-dealer; have been in the business for twenty years; know Kane; had business transactions with him; sold him liquor; sold him whisky to the value of $540; know Mr. Laycock; heard that he sold Kane some whisky; know nothing of Kane's character.

John H. Wilcox testified: Reside in this City; am an importer and manufacturer; know Kane; never heard anything against his character; my own opinion of him was favorable.

Cross-Examined—Never heard Kane's character spoken of at all; became acquainted with him in 1861; at that time he was a bartender.

James A. Maxwell testified: I am a merchant tailor; know Kane; have had business transactions with him; his character is good as far as I know.

Cross-Examined—I know nothing of Kane's character of my own knowledge.

William Gavie testified: I am a brown stone cutter; I know Kane; his reputation has always been good.

Cross-Examined—I know nothing about Kane's reputation of my own knowledge.

William Jordan testified: I am in the furniture business; know Kane; he always bore a good character so far as I have heard.

John L. Davis testified: I am a dry goods merchant; have known Kane for four years; his character is good as far as I know.

John R. Ryan testified to the same effect.

George A. Sheehan recalled: I never told Hyatt that I was bound to get out of prison, no matter by what means.

To a Juror—Kane has offered me $300, while in prison, to keep still.

To Ex-Judge Thompson—I never spoke to any one in the prison about the case.

To the Court—Kane was in the cellar when the explosion took place; Kane was in complete dress when he ordered me to close up; I never saw the kerosene can.

George M. Hyatt, testified: I am twenty-two years old; I am in business in this City; I was shipping clerk in the house of Butler & Son; I was arrested on a charge of obtaining goods under false pretences; saw Sheehan in prison; talked to him about his case; he told me he was going to get out, and he didn't care a d—n how he got out; he always declared his innocence, and said he could make a pretty good guess who set the place on fire; he said Kane was doing nothing for him, and he had better look out or it would go hard with him; I told all this to Kane personally.

Cross-Examined—I pleaded guilty to the charge against me, and sentence was suspended; that is what I mean when I say that I was honorably discharged; was confined in the same cell with Sheehan; Kane came there half-a-dozen times; I overheard his conversations with Sheehan; left word with Kane where I could be found after I was discharged; Mrs. Dushane frequently came to see Sheehan in prison; she was there nearly every day; I overheard all their conversations.

Joseph C. Brady testified: I am a carpenter; have done about $1,000 worth of work for Kane since last May; his general character is good.

The defence also called witnesses to prove that the insurance which Kane had effected was not excessive.

Sergeant Read, called by the prosecution, testified; I am a member of the Police force; am attached to the Twenty-first Precinct; was present at the fire; was there shortly after the first rap; was told that the fire was in the cellar; dispatched Officer Killeen to report the fire at the Station-house; he ran up Thirty-first-street; I took Killeen with me last night and placed him in the same position as that he occupied on the night of the fire before he went to the Station-house; I then went and stood on the steps of the bakery referred to in yesterday's evidence; I found it impossible to distinguish his height or appearance; could not see his buttons.

John J. Killeen testified to the same condition of facts as set forth by the previous witness.

Monmouth B. Wilson, Captain of Police, recalled: I got one of my men, six feet high, to occupy the position of the man seen by the bakers on the night of the fire; he could not, from the same stand-point, distinguish his height or appearance.

Sergt. Read, recalled by the defence: The evidence I gave at the coroner's inquest was correct.

Mr. James T. Brady then proceeded to sum up the case on behalf of the prisoner. At the outset he said that there was only one legal point of any consequence which he would raise upon the indictment. That instrument charged the accused with setting fire to the dwelling-house of David S. Sanford; this was contrary to the facts in the case, for the dwelling-house was not the property of Sanford, but of the prisoner. He merely raised the point for the present, but would ask the acquittal of the prisoner upon this flaw in the indictment. He said there was a difference between constructive or legal murder and wilful murder. Any person who, by the commission of a felony, caused the loss of life, might be indicted for murder in the first degree, but the evidence in regard to this had been very conflicting. There was also a variety of opinion as to the sobriety of Kane on the night of the fire; one said he was intoxicated; another said he was sober; and still another could not tell whether he was drunk or sober. Sheehan's conduct, it must be admitted, had been very remarkable; he had been a party to a conspiracy against the prisoner, and this fact was the key to the conflicting character of his stories at various stages of the case. Mrs. Dushane, whose amiable appearance and spirit must have been apparent to all in the Court-room, was the aunt of the prisoner, as also of Sheehan, and the evidence that she had conspired with the latter against Kane from motives originating outside of the occurrences of the night of the 12th of December, was such as to be thoroughly transparent. Mr. Brady compared Fire Marshal Baker and Capt. Wilson to Apache Indians, who counted their glory by the number of scalps they bore with them on their return to the wigwam. These officers, in order to be credited with efficiency, sought to attach crime upon a man because there happened to be the slightest groundwork for the creation of a suspicion against him. After thus briefly introducing the summing up for the defence, Mr. Brady said he would rest till to-day, when he will go on with his argument.

Attorney-General Martindale will sum up for the people to-day.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 28.

By Justice Leonard.

The People ex rel. Fernando Wood *vs.* Richard B. Connolly, Comptroller, &c.; motion for *mandamus* denied without prejudice to a renewal, &c. Louisa Hayse *vs.* Andrew F. Hayse; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted; plaintiff to have the custody of the child. The People ex rel. Oscar B. Gray *vs.* Wm. C. Conner, County Clerk; the plaintiff must apply to the Court for judgment under section 244, before the Court can be required to enter it. Motion for *mandamus* is denied with costs.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 28.

By Judge Cardozo.

Cramer *vs.* Watson; motion granted. Vatable *vs.* The Washington Marine Insurance Company; motion granted conditionally. Wilcox *vs.* Dunn; motion denied, costs to abide the event. Kleinknecht *vs.* Bender; motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 26.

By Justice Monell.

In the matter of the application of James Hawkins for the appointment of a guardian—motion granted. Robert W. Bush *vs.* Wm. S. Collins, et. al; motion granted. Charles H. Bass *vs.* George P. Leveridge; motion denied, with $10 costs. Seth B. Hunt et al. *vs.* Adolph Olrig et al.; motion granted, with $10 costs. Frederick B. Swift *vs.* Julius B. Herman; motion granted, without costs. The Stuyvesant Insurance Company *vs.* Alex. M. C. Smith; motion granted. Benj. T. Hoagland *vs.* Benj. J. H. Trask, Jr.; motion granted.

By Judge Barbour.

Josephine Larche *vs.* The Compagnie General Transportation Company; case settled; papers on file.

By Judge Jones.

Wm. M. Dean et al. *vs.* Abram M. Cozzens. See decision with the Special Term Clerk.

By Judge Garvin.

Jas. M. Williams *vs.* Anthony W. Morse et al.; motion granted. John A. Schenck *vs.* Francis N. Grove; motion granted. Geo. G. Fletcher *vs.* Thomas McCarthy; motion granted. Fredk. Vilmar *vs.* William Scholl et al.; interrogatories settled. Benj. N. Disbrow *vs.* The American Express Company; motion granted without costs. Anna M. Lubkerman *vs.* The Mayor, &c., of New-York; motion granted. Henry W. Bellows *vs.* Janson H. Tuttle; motion granted without costs.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justice Kelly.

The calendar yesterday morning exhibited only twenty-six cases, and the offences were distributed thus: Assault and battery, 12; petit larceny, 9; violation of Excise Law, 3; keeping disorderly house, 1; cruelty to animals, 1.

ASSAULTS.

James Duffey was the first prisoner arraigned. He was charged with having committed an assault upon his wife, Sarah, in striking her upon the head with a soldering iron. Sarah testified that she had been beaten by him seven times before; and James having no witnesses was thereupon sent to the City Prison for twenty days.

Michael Bradley was charged by Mary Baker with hitting her with a fire-shovel, and the evidence showing it, Bradley was fined $10, and required to give bonds in $300 to keep the peace.

The next case brought forth two richly-attired and somewhat handsome members of the *demi-monde*, Mary Woodruff at the rail and Nellie Wilson in the witness-box. Mary entered a plea of guilty, and the case was adjourned until Saturday.

Augustus Schellenberger, keeping a boarding-house at No. 252 Tenth-avenue, was charged by his servant girl, Albertina Neid, with committing an assault upon her. The evidence showed that on Sunday there was much drinking of beer and scraping of a fiddle in one of the upper rooms, that everybody was drunk or nearly so, and that Albertina came out of it with a damaged head, whereupon Justice KELLY fined Schellenberger $20, which he paid and departed.

Officer Kernan complained of James Hughes for an assault. The evidence proved that Hughes keeps a liquor-store at the corner of Amity and Greene streets, that at two o'clock at night, the door being unlocked and the gas still burning, the officer attempted an arrest for violation of the Excise Law, and was thereupon assaulted by Hughes. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the assault, and offered evidence to show that the reason of his store being unlocked was that the key had broken in attempting to lock it, and he was waiting until one of his barkeepers came with another. No complaint was made under the Excise Law, and Hughes was fined $50 for the assault.

John R. Caden committed an assault upon Elizabeth Jones, at No. 68 Grand-street, and as a consequence was sent to the Penitentiary for two months.

A very gentlemanly-looking person next appeared to answer for an assault upon Officer Cochrane. The evidence showed the prisoner to be Robert Mathews, a commission merchant; that he is subject to periodical fits of intemperance; that riding down in the street cars in one of these fits, the officer imagined he was persecuting two ladies with his attentions, and told him if he did not desist he would put him off the car, whereupon Mathews knocked Cochrane down. The assault being admitted, Justice KELLY fined the prisoner $50, which he paid and left the Court in company with one of his friends, who had borne testimony to his high social standing and general good character.

Caroline Paul was arraigned for an assault upon Emma Wade, and the evidence showing the assault, and further, that the premises No. 193 Elm-street was an assignation house, a fine of $50 was imposed.

William Geary appeared to answer for an assault upon James Osborn, but the latter not appearing, Geary was admonished to hunt him up and appear with him on Saturday, which it is very likely he will do.

In the remaining cases the prosecuting witnesses failed to appear, and the prisoners were discharged.

PETTY THIEVING.

Alexander Wilber possessed himself of $3 90, the property of Caroline Meyer, [illegible], and thereby earned one month in the Penitentiary.

Eliza Wallace and Mary Reagan fancied five yards of calico belonging to Georgiana Christie, and being found in possession thereof, were sent to keep each other company for ten days in the City Prison.

Charles Kerrigan appeared to charge his son Charles with stealing a shawl, and in answer to inquiries pronounced the prisoner to be a common loafer and vagabond. The appearance of Charles, Jr., fully confirmed this estimate of his personal worth, and he was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

Two small boys—John H. and Thomas Day—were brought up for some trifling theft, but the Judge handed them over to their mother, with an injunction to keep them out of the street.

Another boy—William Fitzsimmons—had his case adjourned until Saturday.

Mary Ann Clark was charged with stealing $1 50 from Frederick Markweit, and was sent for ten days to the City Prison.

In the other cases the prisoners were discharged, as a consequence of the non-appearance of the witnesses.

VIOLATIONS OF THE EXCISE LAW.

Jacob Bolt, No. 104 Sixth-street, was the first case. The evidence showed that on Sunday afternoon himself and friends were drinking lager in a room in rear of his saloon. As the street door was closed, and entrance obtained through a side hall, Bolt was fined $30, which he paid and departed.

John Brady, No. 23 Chatham-street, and Frederick Haake, No. 219 Stanton-street, were each proven to have violated the law in selling liquor on Sunday, and the Judge, not crediting their explanation that they were "standing treat," imposed the usual fine of $30, which was paid in both instances.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.

Anna Brown was charged by Emily Pierson with with keeping a disorderly house; but without any statement of the merits, the case was adjourned to the 9th of March.

James Fitzgerald was charged by Mr. Geo. F. Russell with cruelly beating a horse he was driving upon Broadway, and pleading guilty, he was fined $10, which somebody paid for him.

The eight suspended cases upon the calendar were then called upon and variously disposed of.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 28, 1867.

$5,000	U. S. 5s, '71...C	111
50,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62	111⅛
1,500	US.6s,5-20s,C..'64	108¾
4,000	do	109
5,000	U S.6s.5-20s.R.'64	108¼
4,000	U.S.6s. 5-20s.C.'65	108⅞
4,000	do	108⅝
7,000	U.S.6s.5-20s, C. '65 New	106⅝
1,500	do	106⅞
500	U.S.5s.10-40s..C.	101⅝
1,300	Tr. Notes. 7 3-10s. First Ser.	105⅝
10,000	N.Y.St.7s, Bounty Loan...Reg.	105⅞
3,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '73.	100¾
1,000	Ill. St. Bs. '79	102
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	65¼
25,000	do	65⅝
10,000	Tenn. 6s.....x-c	66⅞
10,000	N. Car. 6s, ...x-c	50½
8,000	do	50
4,000	N. Car. 6s....new	50
2,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Issue	78⅛
1,000	do	78
1,000	Mo. 6s, Pacific R. Issue	92⅛
7,000	Conn. State 6s	100
20,000	O. & M. C....b30	25⅛
12,000	Erie 3d M	102½
2,000	Mich. So. 2d M	92⅜
1,000	Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	100
5,000	Alt. & T. H. 1st	93
2,000	Cl. & Pitts. 3d M.	90
5,000	M.&P.duC.1st M.	96
1,000	Pac. R. 7s, Guar. by State of Mo.	92⅛
86	Shoe & L. Bk	112
110	Cen. Nat. Bank	111
7	Bank of N. Amer	106
5	Continental Bank	104
160	Del. & Hud. Canal	147
500	West. U. Tel...b30	43⅛
100	do	42⅞
100	Adams Ex. Co	55

25	Wells, Fargo Ex	58
50	do.....b10	54
5	Amer. Ex Co.	54½
200	Quick. Min. Co. b30	38½
400	At. M. S. Co.	82
200	do	81⅛
200	do	81¼
500	do	81
100	South Am. Nav. & Marine R...b60	115
50	do	115
100	N. Y. Cen	103
400	do	102⅞
200	Pac. Mail ...s30	130
500	do	130
800	do s30	129¼
200	do .....2d call	130¼
100	Boston W. P	26⅛
200	Erie Railroad	56
200	do.....b30	56
100	do.....b60	56
800	do	55⅞
200	do.....s60	55⅞
100	Mich. Cen. R	107⅛
200	M. S. & N. I.	72⅞
60	Panama R.	261
100	Ill. Cen. R.	115⅝
200	Clev. & Pitts	79⅞
300	Chic. & N. W	35⅞
400	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	65⅛
1000	Chic. & R. I.	96
35	do	96⅛
1100	P., Ft. W. & C	94⅛
50	do	94½
300	do s30	94
200	do s10	94¼
100	do .....2d call	94⅜
15	Cle. Col. & Cin. R.	100
100	Mil. & St. P Pr	56¼
100	do	56⅛
100	do	56
6	Warren R	91
200	Tol., W. & W	38¾
200	U. S. Express Co	55
15	do	54½

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000	U.S.6s.5-20s.C.'62	111
10,000	U.S.6s.5-20s.C.'65	108⅜
17,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, Second Series	106⅝
15,000	do	105⅞
10,000	Tenn. 6s. N	65½
5,000	N. Car. 6s.....x-c	50
10,000	N. C. St. 6s....N.	50
1,000	Brooklyn City 6s, W. L.	94½
4,000	Brooklyn Park L.	92
10,000	O. & M. Cer	25¼
60,000	do	25⅝
100	Mariposa Pref	22⅞
30	Adams Ex. Co	55
50	West. U. Tel.	42⅝
100	do	42⅛
100	Chi. & R. I.	96⅞
100	Tol., W. & W.	39¼
50	New-Jersey C	120

200	At. Mail SS. Co	80½
200	do	81
200	do	80⅞
200	do	80½
100	do	80
100	do s30	79¾
5	Pac. M. St. Co	129
1000	do	128
100	do	128⅜
200	do s30	128
300	do	128¼
400	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	103
300	do s10	103
500	Erie Railroad	56
100	do b30	56⅛
200	Reading R	103½
100	do s30	103
100	Ill. Cen. R	116¼
200	Clev. & Pitts	79¾
300	Chic. & N. W. Pf	65

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

1500	Erie R s3	56
800	do c	56
100	Pac. Mail .....x-d	130
500	At. Mail St. Co. s60	80
100	N.Y. Cen. R	102⅞
300	Mich. S. & N. I.	72⅞
200	do s3	72⅞
100	Chi., R. I. & P.	96
100	do s5	96
100	do b10	96⅛

500	Chic. & N. W	35⅞
300	Chic. & N. W. Prf.	65¼
200	do s3	65¼
100	do b10	65⅜
100	do s5	65¼
200	P., Ft. W. & C	94⅜
100	do	94⅜
100	do b10	94⅝
100	do s15	94½

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	25¼
100	Pac. M. S. Co. x-d	130¼
100	Quick. Min. Co	38½
200	West. U. Tel b3	42⅞
200	N. Y. Cen	103
300	do s5	103
100	Hudson R. s60	138
400	Chic., R. I. & P.	95⅞
200	do s10	95⅞
100	do c	95⅞
100	do s15	95⅞

200	Chic. & N. W.	35¾
100	do s10	35¾
300	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	65½
100	do b15	65½
100	do s5	65½
400	P., F. W. & C.	94⅜
100	do s10	94¼
500	Reading R. b60	103⅛
200	M. S. & N. I. b3	72¾
600	Cleve. & Pitts	79⅞

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Pacific Mail .....x-d	128¼
100	do	128
100	do s10	128
130	At. M. S. S. Co.	80
100	do b3	80
200	do	79¾
100	Tol., W. & W. s30	38½
100	do	38⅝
500	do	38⅝

300	Erie Railroad s3	56
200	M. S. & N. I. R.	72⅞
800	Cleve. & Pitts	80
100	Chi., R. I. & P. b10	96
200	do s5	95
100	do s15	95⅞
200	Chic. & N. W. Pref.	65⅛
100	P., F. W. & C. s3	94½

THURSDAY, Feb. 28—P. M.

The Gold Room is again firm to-day, and the sales at or in the close neighborhood of 140 ℘ cent. The Cash Gold is less abundant in the Room and on the Street, owing, in part, to the heavy Customs demand, and the buyers on speculation for the rise are able to lend their Gold free of interest, and even at a small consideration for its use. The effect of the rise to 140, and of the employment which can be made of Cash Gold by the Brokers and Bankers in the Foreign Exchanges is to make a dull and rather lower market for Bills on London and the Continent. First-class signatures are quoted this afternoon at 108½@108¾ ℘ cent., 60 days on London, and the short sight rates are 108¾@109¼ ℘ cent.

The supply of money to the Brokers is easy at from 5 to 7 ℘ cent. according to the class of collateral. Large balances are left with them on the pledge of Government security at 5 ℘ cent., and most of the old established Stock firms borrow on other approved collateral at 6 ℘ cent. The Treasury Office made further large Currency disbursements to-day, and received $650,000 in Gold for Customs.

The great dealers on Wall-street in Public Funds report another active day in the line of 7.30s., and on new Consolidated 5-20s purchases, sales and exchanges, and a general good demand for the Gold bearing Stocks of 1881, 1862, and 1865. To-morrow the half yearly Interest on the 10-40 years 5 ℘ cent. will be paid in Gold.

On the Stock Exchange the Railway speculation is of an indifferent or undetermined temper. The whole week is and has been one of suspense, growing out of the uncertain financial and political results of the close of the Thirty-ninth Congress. Pending this dull feeling frequent experiments in a limited way are made in selling down the New-York and Western Roads ½@1 ℘ cent., but with no marked success, the quotations each day winding up much the same as at the beginning of the week. It was different to-day with the steamship shares. The Pacific Mail was sold with some freedom, both cash and 30-day options, and the Atlantic shares, by sympathy, also went down in price, and were especially week in the afternoon. There continues to be some feeling and a great deal of gossip indulged on the street touching the breakdown in the stock and break-up in the direction of the Pacific Company, and hard things are said on both sides, and various rumors set afloat as to how far the retiring director is "hurt" by the drop in the quarterly dividend, or his colleagues compromised in the article of fair dealing on this and other questions. In the one case we are quite sure there has been no "general assignment," as rumored, and in the other it is fair to assume, without discussing private matters too closely, that the corporate interests of the property will continue to be duly cared for. The new managers of the Atlantic Mail are said to have made overtures to Mr. GARRISON, with whom they quarreled some months ago, to return to the Presidency; and the doubt as to whether this complimentary peace offering will be accepted or not may have something to do with the fluctuations in the stock for several days past. Altogether, the elements of stock-jobbing in steamship property have not been so stirred up as at present since Commodore VANDERBILT exchanged into the land service.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s	101⅞	101⅝	Northwest.	35¾	35⅞
U. S. 5-20s	111⅛	111⅛	N. West Pref.	65⅛	65⅜
U. S. 7.30s	106	106	Rock Island	96⅝	95⅞
N. Y. Central	103	102⅞	Fort Wayne	94⅜	94⅝
Erie	56	56	Pacific Mail	128	127⅞
Hudson	138	138	Quicksilver	38⅝	38⅝
Reading	103⅛	103⅝	W. U. Telegraph	42⅝	42⅞
Mich. Southern	72⅞	72⅞	Mariposa Pref	22⅝	22⅜
Illinois Central	116⅛	116	Ohio Certificates	25	25⅛
Pittsburgh	79⅛	79⅞	American Gold	139¼	139⅞
Tennessee 6s	65⅞	66⅛	Bills on London	108⅝	108⅝

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent., 1867	135½	5-20 cou., 1865, n. iss	106⅝
6 ℘ cent. 1868	131	5 ℘ cent. reg., 1871	110
6 ℘ cent. coupon, 1868	133	5 ℘ cent. coupon, 1871	110
6 ℘ cent. reg'd, 1881	110	End. coupon, 1871	110
500 & 1,000, 1881	110½	5 ℘ cent. reg., 1874	102⅛
5-20 registered, 1862	107⅞	5 ℘ cent., cou., 1874	102⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000	111½	10-40 registered	97⅝
5-20 registered, 1864	108	10-40 coupon, small	103
5-20 500 & 1,000	108¼	10-40 500 & 1,000	101⅛
5-20 registered, 1865	108	7 3.10 1st series	105⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000	108⅜	7 3.10 2d series	105⅝
5-20 reg., 1865, n. iss	106⅝	7 3.10 3d series	105⅝

And the following for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	117	Hanover	109
Manhattan	132	Irving	102
Mechanics'	117	Metropolitan	124
America	132½	Nassau	106
Phenix	104	Shoe and Leather	112
Tradesmen's	142	Corn Exchange	118
National	110	Continental	103½
Merchants' Exch'ge	107	St. Nicholas	103½
State of New-York	107	Commonwealth	107⅝
Commerce	113½	Impt'rs. & Traders	112
Ocean	102½	Central National	110½
American Exchange	114	Fourth National	104
Chatham	135	Ninth National	110
Bank of the Republic	115	Oriental Bank	130
Bank of N. America	106		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	93¾	Chi. & N. W. In't B.	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	91	Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B.	82
N. Y. Cen. 6s. R Est	91	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	85
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	91	Lack. & West'n Bds.	98
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	104½	Tol. & W. 2d M.	78
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	105	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	69
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '65-'76	105	Gt. Western 2d M., '93	72½
Erie 1st mort. 1867	101½	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	96
Erie 7s. 2d mort. 1879	102¾	Gal. & Chic., Ext	97
Erie 7s, 3d mort. 1883	102½	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	100¼
Erie 7s, 4th mort. 1880	92	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	101
Erie 7s, 5th mort. 1888	90	N. J. Central 1st M.	101
Buff., N.Y.&E. 1st M. '77	91	N. J. Central 2d M.	101½
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M., s.f. '85	102½	Pitts., Ft.W.&Ch. 2d M.	94
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	100½	Pitts., Ft.W.&Ch. 3d M.	84
Harlem 3d mort., '68	98	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	90
Mich. Central 8s. '82	112	Cleve. & P. 3d Con	89
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℘ ct. 1st M.	110¾	Chic. & Alton. S. F.	100
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M.	92½	Chi. & Al. 1st M.	99½
N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68	97	Chi. & Alton Income	91
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F'd 7 ℘ c.	88¾	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	80½
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘. c. 1875	107	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	88½
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	93	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	81
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pfd	82	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	88
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	75	Joliet & Chic. 1st M.	100
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	90	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	90

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $646,000, Gold Notes, $49,000; Total receipts, $5,576,576 81; Payments, $7,164,198 71; Balance, $114,386,074 80.

The business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, New-York, during the month of February, was as follows:

January 31, 1867, by balance		$108,342,122 90
Receipts during the month:		
On account of customs	$11,452,203 91	
On account of gold notes	4,887,480 00	
On account of internal revenue	401,568 42	
On account of Post-office Department	129,619 50	
On account of transfers	1,501,328 50	
On account of patent fees	3,736 05	
On account of miscellaneous	48,687,401 17	
On account of disbursing acc'ts	7,869,562 15	
On account of interest accounts	1,585,129 75	76,518,029 75
Total		$179,860,152 65
Payments:		
On Treasury drafts	$54,450,834 20	
On Post-office drafts	360,706 60	
On disbursing accounts	8,550,072 27	
Interest accounts:		
To payments in coin	521,832 33	
To payments in currency	1,600,629 45	65,474,077 85
Balance		$114,386,074 80
Balance to Cr. Treasurer U. S.	$101,770,247 11	
Balance to Cr. disbursing accounts	9,429,576 41	
Balance to Cr. interest ac'cnts	713,186 33	
Balance to Cr. Assay office		$114,386,074 8
By receipts for customs in the month of February, 1866		$12,018,659 57
By receipts for customs in the month of February, 1867		11,452,203 91
Decrease in the month of February, 1867		$566,455 66

The following is a statement of the business at the United States Assay Office, at New-York, for the month ending Feb. 28, 1867:

Deposits of Gold		$636,000 00
Foreign Coins	$2,000 00	
Foreign Bullion	13,000 00	
United States Bullion	621,000 00	
Deposits of Silver, including purchases		57,000 00
Foreign Coins	$22,000 00	
Foreign Bullionn	13,000 00	
United States Bullion, (contained in gold)	7,000 00	
United States Bullion, (Idaho)	3,000 00	
United States Bullion, (Lake Superior)	2,000 00	
United States Bullion, (Nevada)	10,000 00	
Total Deposits, payable in bars	$300,000 00	
Total Deposits, payable in coins	393,000 00	$693,000 00
Gold Bars Stamped		850,961 74
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage		79,761 18

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum in Gold, payable in the City of New-York. For full particulars apply to FISK & HATCH,

Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

☞ FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

Will receive SEVEN-THIRTY notes of all the series in exchange for the NEW 5-20 CONSOLIDATED BONDS, at the best market rates, which holders of seven-thirties will find to their advantage.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 28, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 8 bbls. Ashes, 1,359 bbls. Flour, 1,920 bags Corn Meal, 3,000 bushels Corn, 260 bushels Rye, 1,976 bushels Oats, 877 pkgs. Cut Meats, 1,186 pkgs. Lard, 400 pkgs. Beef, and 1,295 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in fair demand and steady, at $8 25@$8 50 for Pots, and $11 25@$11 50 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs. Stock, 329 bbls.

COFFEE—Continues quiet at former quotations, including Java at 24½c.@25c.; Native Ceylon, 19c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@18½c.; Rio, 15¾c.@19c.; St. Domingo, 16c.@16½c., in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been in good demand and has advanced ½c.@1c. ℘ lb. Middlings, 31½c@33½., chiefly within our range, ℘ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 4,850 bales, against receipts of 3,920 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	20,413
Receipts last week	22,401
Receipts preceding week	25,343
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	175,018
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	401,753
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1	81,903
Exports since Sept. 1	201,798
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	225,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,283,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	651,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	620,000

EGGS—Are in more liberal supply, and are cheaper. The demand is less active. We quote: Jersey, extra brands, 29c., State and Pennsylvania, 26c.@28., Ordinary Western, 24c.@25c., Western, by Express, 26c.@27c., Canada 25c.@26c ℘ dozen.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less demand, and quoted rather lower. Sales since our last have been 6,100 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 65@$9 90; common to good Extra State at $10@$10 90; good to choice do. do. at $10 90@$11 65; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $10 70@$11 75 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 65	@ 9 90
Extra State	10 00	@11 65
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c	9 75	@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	10 70	@11 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 75	@14 50
Extra Genesee	11 70	@14 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 00	@16 00

Southern Flour continues dull and drooping. Sales since our last 800 bbls., at $10 80@$12 10 for ordinary to fair extra, and $12 15@$16 50 for fair to choice extra do. ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is in limited demand, at $11 75@$14 75 for extra, ℘ bbl.; sales 270 bbls. Rye Flour continues in moderate demand at from $7@$8 ℘ bbl.; sales 750 bbls. Corn Meal is in request at $5@$5 25 for Western and Pennsylvania; $5 10@$5 15 for Jersey; $5 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 40@$5 50 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Sales 650 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is inactive at $2 50@$3, chiefly within range, ℘ 100 lbs. Of California Flour sales were reported of 575 sacks, part at $13 50@$14 75 ℘ bbl. of 196 lbs.

FRUIT—Many lots of Domestic Apples are in bad order, and such are sold low. Our quotations are for sound qualities. We quote: Apples, selected, $6@$7; Apples, Western, $3 50@$4 50; Apples, Prime Winter, $5 50@$6; Cranberries, Eastern, $20@$22; Cranberries, Jersey, $17@$20 ℘ bbl. Dried Apples continue to arrive freely. Peaches are in good demand and firm. We quote: Apples, State, 11c.@12c.; Apples, Western, 10c.@10½c.; Apples, Southern, 9½c.@10c.; Peaches, Southern, peeled, 34c.@35c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 15c.@16c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 13c.@14c.; Cherries, new pitted, 50c.; Blackberries, 20c.@22c.; Raspberries, 40c.@43c.; Plums, 34c.@35c. ℘ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been held above the views of buyers and has been inactive; sales, since our last, 21,000 bushels, including White Canada, at $3 10@$3 15; No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $2 85; Amber State at $3 07½; and White California, part at $3@$3 10 ℘ bushel. Corn has been freely offered and purchased at a shade lower prices; sales, since our last, 87,000 bushels, at $1 07½@$1 08½, chiefly at $1 08½, for mixed Western in store; $1 10@$1 10½ for mixed Western afloat; $1 07@$1 10 for New Yellow and White Jersey and Southern, ℘ bushel. Oats continue in active demand at advancing prices. We quote: Chicago and Milwaukee at 58c.@63c., and choice Ohio at 65c.@66c., and State at 70c., in store, ℘ bushel; sales 65,000 bushels. Barley has been in more demand at about former rates. Sales since our last 51,000 bushels, at $1 15@$1 20 for Canada West, free; 90c.@95c. for do., in bond, and $1 05@$1 05½ for State, ℘ bushel. Barley Malt continues inactive at $1 28@$1 30 ℘ bushel. Rye is in fair request; sales 11,000 bushels, at $1 10@$1 15 for Western, $1 27@$1 28 for State ℘ bushel. The Bean market is dull and heavy, with a tendency to lower prices. Our quotations are unchanged, although to move stock lower prices would have to be accepted, except, perhaps, for something really choice. We quote: Prime Beans, kidneys, $3 25@$3 50; Prime Beans, marrows, new, $3@$3 25; Prime Beans, mediums, new, $2 40@$2 60; Prime Beans, mixed parcels, $2 25@$2 50; Peas, Canada, ℘ bushel, $1 40@$1 50.

HAY—North River continues in fair request at $1 35@$1 40 for shipment, and $1 55@$1 75 for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw, $1 20@$1 50 ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are saleable and steady, including new at 35c.@70c.; old at 20c.@45c.; also new foreign at 58c.@85c. ℘ lb.

MOLASSES—Is in demand and firm, including Porto Rico at 55c.@65c.; Cuba at 43c.@55c.; New-Orleans at 80c.@87½c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate request, including Spirits Turpentine at 71c.@73c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $5 25@$5 50; Resin at $4 37@$11 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 50@$3; Pitch, $4 25@$4 50 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Continue in demand and steady, including Crude Whale at 80c.@$1; Bleached Whale at $1@$1 05; Crude Sperm at $2 65@$2 70; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$3; Lard Oil at $1@$1 18; Red Oil at 65c.@80c.; Linseed Oil at $1 35@$1 37 for English and American, ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been quiet and steady, from 17c.@18c. for Crude, 26c.@30c. for ordinary to prime Refined, in bond, and 46½c.@47½c. for Refined, free, ℘ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—Potatoes are in light demand. Dyckman's and Mercer Seedlings are higher and more sought for. We quote: Peach Blows, $2 25@$2 75; Mercers, $3@$3 25; Jackson Whites, $2 25@$2 50; Buckeyes, $2@$2 25; Dyckman, $4@$5; Chilian Reds, new, $2 25@$2 50; Sweet Potatoes, $5 50@$6 50 ℘ bbl.; Red Onions, $2 50@$3; White Onions, $4@$5; Russia Turnips, 75c.@87c. ℘ bbl.; Cabbages, new, $5@$6 ℘ 100; Marrow Squash, $2 50@$3 ℘ bbl.; Pumpkins, $15@$20 ℘ 100.

POULTRY, &c.—Poultry continues scarce and prices have advanced. Game is in small supply, the season being nearly over. We quote: *Dressed Poultry*—Turkeys, 23c.@24c.; Chickens, 21c.@23c.; Geese, 16c.@20c.; Ducks, 25c.@26c. ℘ lb. *Game*—Prairie Chickens, 40c.@50c.; Rabbits, 30c.@40c.; Hares, 40c.@45c. ℘ pair.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand, at firmer prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 5,800 bbls., in lots, at $20 75@$21 12 for new City and Western Mess, closing at $21 for new Western Mess; $19 87@$20 37 cash, and regular way, for one-year-old City and Western Mess; $16 62@$17 for Prime; $19 25@$20 for Prime Mess, ℘ bbl. Sales were also reported of 2,150 bbls. new Mess, for forward delivery, including sellers' and buyers' option, March and April, at $21@$21 31 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue in good request, at 8½c.@10c. for Shoulders, and 11c.@13½c. for Hams, ℘ lb. Sales 630 pkgs. Bacon is in lively demand and buoyant; sales, 1,475 boxes, part at 11½c.@11½c. for Short Rib; 12c. for Short Clear; 10½c. for Long Rib; 10½c.@10½c. for Cumberland Cut, ℘ lb. Lard is firm but quiet; sales since our last 870 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12c.@12½c. for interior to prime old, and 12½c.@13¼c. for new, ℘ lb. Small lots of very choice new bring a shade higher prices. Dressed Hogs are in moderate demand, at 9½c.@10c., chiefly at 9½c.@10c., for Western, and 10½c.@11c. for common to choice City ℘ lb. Beef continues in fair request at $12@$18 for Plain Mess and $17@$21 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 950 bbls. Tierce Beef is in moderate demand at from $33 50@$36 25 for India Mess, and $30@$33 for Prime Mess ℘ tierce; sales 350 tcs. Beef Hams continue in request at $33@$36 50 ℘ bbl.; sales 250 bbls., part to arrive. Butter is dull to-day at 27c.@40c. for State, and 40c.@48c. for Fancy do., and 15c.@35c. for poor to prime Western, ℘ lb. Cheese is rather more active at 10c.@21c., ℘ lb. Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice the week's business thus: "The market for Butter has shown more activity for fine goods since our last report, but at a decline in prices. Low grades of Butter remain in the same heavy and depressed condition noted in our last report. The total receipts of Butter for the week ending this day are 9,986 packages. There is nothing in the movement of stock, or change in the aspect of trade, worthy of notice. We quote:

Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℘ lb	36	@38
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℘ lb	38	@40
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℘ lb	35	@37
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb	33	@35
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℘ lb	37	@40
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ℘ lb	33	@35
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ℘ lb	35	@38
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities	30	@33
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ℘ lb	33	@35
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ℘ lb	27	@30
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb	31	@33
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ℘ lb	27	@30
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb	25	@28
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ℘ lb	22	@24
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb	22	@25
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ℘ lb	18	@20
Western States—firkins, common	12	@14
Rolls, State, good to prime in cloths	28	@30
Rolls, Western, good to prime, in cloths	26	@28
Rolls, poor to good	23	@25

There has been a fair trade in Cheese during the week past for Southern and local demand, with more inquiry from exporters. The total receipts for the week ending this day are 6,712 packages. The stock of Cheese in the market has been gradually reduced to a very moderate amount, and with small receipts anticipated from the country, causes great firmness in maintaining prices. Our quotations are unchanged.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ℘ lb	20	@21
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ℘ lb	19	@20
Factory Dairies, Western, ℘ lb	19	@20
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ℘ lb	18	@20
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ℘ lb	16	@18
Farm Dairies, Western, ℘ lb	16	@18
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ℘ lb	10	@15
Farm Dairies, Common, ℘ lb	15	@16

SUGARS—Are in fair request at uniform quotations. Sales since our last, 630 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@11½c.; 325 boxes Havana, part at 9½c.@11½c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars continue in fair request at from 13c.@15½c.

STEARINE—Sales 32,000 lbs. at 12½c.@13c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 63,000 lbs. at 11½c.@11½c.; also 51,000 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@11c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Bonded Western has been more inquired for at 32c.@33c., and generally held at 35c. and upward ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 2,100 bales Cotton at ⅜d. by sailing vessel, and ⅜d. by steamer, ℘ lb. For London, 12,000 bushels Barley at 6d. ℘ bushel. For Cork and orders, two barks, with Corn, &c., at 5s. 9d.@6s. ℘ quarter, and two vessels, with Petroleum at 5s. 6d.@5s. 9d. ℘ bbl. For Marseilles, a bark *via* Philadelphia, with Petroleum on private terms.

Sales of Real Estate—Feb. 28.

BY MULLER, WILKINS & CO.

House and lot No. 133 Broome-st., 20x60	$7,550
House and lot No. 240 West 13th-st., 19.5x77.6	7,950
House and lot No. 242 West 13th-st., 18.10x103.3	7,950
3 lots, s. s. 76th-st., 325 feet east 4th-av., 25x102.2, ea.	1,625
2 lots n. s. 63d-st., 200 feet east 4th-av., 25x100.5, ea.	4,000
1 lot s. s. 60th-st., 225 feet east 1st-av., 25x100	900

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

127th-st.—4 lots n. s., west of 7th-av., 25x99, each	$1,325
128th-st.—4 lots s. s., west of 7th-av., 25x99, each	1,330
128th-st.—1 lot n. s. 360 feet west 3d-av., 20x½ block	1,600
1 lot adjoining, 20x½ block	1,575
2 lots adjoining, 20x½ block, each	1,550
2 lots adjoining, 20x½ block, each	1,570
4 lots adjoining, 20x½ block, each	1,590
1 lot adjoining, 20x½ block	1,600
1 lot adjoining, 20x½ block	1,610
129th-st.—1 lot s. s., 360 feet w. 3d-av., 20x½ block	1,670
1 lot adjoining, 20x½ block	1,630
2 lots adjoining, 25x½ block, each	1,610
2 lots adjoining, 25x½ block, each	1,530
4 lots adjoining, 25x½ block, each	1,590
1 lot adjoining, 25x½ block	1,600
1 lot adjoining, 25x½ block	1,610

BY JOHNSON, MILLER & HALL.

Brooklyn Property.

Lot on Willoughby-av., with 2 lots in rear, each	$450
6 lots on Willoughby-av., commencing corner Grand-av., each	490
7 lots on Saratoga-av., commencing corner Baltic-st., each	115
9 lots on Baltic-st., 100 feet from Saratoga-av., each	115
5 lots adjoining above, each	100
Three-story brick house and lot No. 24 Rush-st.	5,700
Three-story brick house and lot No. 25 Rush-st.	5,800
Three-story brick house and lot No. 106 Duffield-st.	5,950
Frame house and lot on Lorimer-st., 100 feet from Grand-st.	3,200
2 lots corner DeKalb-av. and Graham-st.	1,960
2 lots on Spencer-st., 112 feet from Myrtle-av.	1,600
2 lots on Bedford-av., 112 feet from Myrtle-av.	3,600
6 lots on Hewes-st., and 2 lots on Penn-st., corner Lee-av., each	74
6 lots on Hopkinson-av., commencing corner Bergen-st., each	125
4 lots on Saratoga-av., commencing corner Baltic-st, each	130
3 lots in rear, on Baltic-st., each	126
5 lots on Howard-av., commencing corner Baltic-st., each	125
6 lots adjoining on Howard-av.	120
3 lots on Baltic-st., 100 feet from Howard-av., with 3 gores in rear, each	100
3 lots adjoining above, with 3 gores in rear, each	112
5 lots on Baltic-st., 100 feet from Howard-av., each	121
Lots in rear, on Baltic-st., each	122 50

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 4th day of March, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of a new Grammar School-house, on the lots of ground on the south side of 119th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 3d-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, 94 Crosby-st.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

DAVID H. KNAPP,
JOHN SCALLON,
LAWSON N. FULLER,
JOHN STRATTON,
CHARLES PLACE,
Board of Trustees Twelfth Ward.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1867.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 28th day of February, 1867, for the transportation of military supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868, on the following routes:

ROUTE NO. 1.

From Fort McPherson, Nebraska Territory, or such points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Fort McPherson, or from Fort Laramie, Dacotah Territory, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Nebraska, west of longitude 102 degrees, in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 46 degrees in the Territory of Dacotah, west of longitude 104 degrees in the Territory of Idaho, south of latitude 44 degrees and east of longitude 114 degrees, and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado, north of latitude 40 degrees, including, if necessary, Denver City.

ROUTE NO. 2.

From Fort Riley, State of Kansas, or such points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any posts or depots that are now or may be established in the State of Kansas or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, and to Fort Union, New-Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other point or points on the route.

ROUTE NO. 3.

From Fort Union or such other Depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees.

ROUTE NO. 4.

From St. Paul, Minnesota, to such posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota and in that portion of Dacotah Territory lying east of the Missouri River.

The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed on Route No. 1 thirty million (30,000,000) pounds, on Route No. 2 twenty million (20,000,000) pounds, on Route No. 3 eight million (8,000,000) pounds, and on Route No. 4 three million five hundred thousand (3,500,000) pounds.

Proposals will be made for each Route separately.

Bidders will state the rate per hundred (100) pounds per hundred (100) miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year beginning April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868.

Bidders should give their names in full as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:

On Route No. 1 $250,000.
On Route No. 2 $200,000.
On Route No. 3 $100,000.
On Route No. 4 $50,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed:

"Proposals for army transportation on route No. 1, 2, 3 or 4," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1867, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily. For route No. 1, at Omaha, Nebraska Territory; for route No. 2, at Fort Riley, Kansas; for route No. 3, at Fort Union, New-Mexico; for route No. 4, at St. Paul, Minnesota, or at such other point for each of the several routes as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New-York, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Santa Fe, Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposal.

By order of the Quartermaster General.

ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and
Assistant-Quartermaster, U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22, 1867.

POSTPONEMENT OF OPENING BIDS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

The time for the opening of the proposals for army transportation, invited by advertisement from this office of Jan. 15, 1867, is hereby extended to 12 M. of THURSDAY, the 7th day of March, 1867.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Col. and Asst. Quartermaster U. S. A.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF
ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, March 4, for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

66,600 pounds Green Rio Coffee, packed in double sacks, gunny and burlaps or cotton, containing one hundreds pounds each. Bids may be made in bond or duty paid.

100,000 pounds new Rice, 33,400 pounds in clean, good, stout oak barrels, like samples to be seen at this office, and 66,600 pounds in double sacks—gunny and burlaps or cotton—containing one hundred pounds each.

Full chop samples of the Coffee and samples of the Rice, must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Materials for sacks to be exhibited by bidders.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with gross, tar, and net weights, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

The Coffee and Rice will be carefully inspected before its delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. A. C. G. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF
ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M. WEDNESDAY, March 6, for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

250 dozen cans Peaches.
250 dozen cans Oysters.
82 dozen cans Assorted Jellies.
82 dozen cans Assorted Jams.
500 dozen cans Tomatoes.
150 dozen cans Corn.
150 dozen cans Peas.

The cans to be hermetically sealed Each to contain two pounds net, and to be packed twenty-four in a box; the boxes to be well made and strong, and strapped at the ends with green hickory, and marked in full with contents, name of contractor and date of packing.

The fruits will be inspected before delivery.

Samples of all the articles must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. and A. C. G. S.

PROPOSALS FOR CIRCULAR AND OCTAGON MARKING STAMPS AND CIRCULAR RATING STAMPS.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until the 28th day of March next, noon, for furnishing for the use of Post Offices in the United States, for four years from the 1st day of April next, marking and rating stamps of the following description, namely:

CLASS 1.

Circular and Cancel Marking Stamps combined, of steel, about one-tenth in diameter, with the name of the office and State, with type for months and dates in blocks of like material, with sufficient thumb-screw for the same, and with handles of mahogany, walnut or other heavy wood, and of a model most convenient for use. In proposals for this class of Circular Stamps the bidder will state the additional charge per letter or figure for inserting in the circle, when required, such words and figure as "free," "paid 10," "ship," "advertised," &c.

Also, Octagon Marking Stamps, without the cancel, but similar in all other respects to the Circular Stamp, with type for the years, months and days of the same material.

CLASS 2.

Circular Marking Stamps of iron, or any other durable material, for the use of Post-offices and Route Agents on railroad and steamboat lines, with the name of the office and State, or the name of the railroad or river line, with type for months and dates, in blocks of durable material, with suitable thumb-screw, and handles of walnut, cherry, or other suitable wood, of a model best adapted for use, the stamp to be of the same diameter as is described for No. 1.

CLASS 3.

Circular and Octagon Marking Stamps, of a suitable and durable material, of the same size as Class No. 1, with the name of the office and State, and type for months and dates in the Circular Stamp, and for years, months and dates in the Octagon Stamp, of printers' type metal, in blocks of single letters and figures, with thumb-screw and handles as described in Class No. 2.

CLASS 4.

Marking Stamps for foreign mails, similar to those now in use in the Post-offices at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, &c., or of any other suitable style for foreign mails.

RATING STAMPS.

Circular and Rating Stamps to correspond with the Circular Stamps of classes 1, 2 and 3, in material, handles and workmanship, as follows: "Free," "Missent," "Forwarded," "P. O. Business, free," "Advertised," "Steamboat," "Ship," "Cancel," "U. S. 6d," "Held for Postage," "Misdirected," "Not found," "Unclaimed," "Refused," "Registered," "Missent and forwarded," "Returned to Writer," "Returned for better direction," "Due 4," "Due 9," "Due 12," &c., &c., and of figures only such as 3, 5, 12, 20, 24, &c., &c., and any other Rating Stamps not herein named, to be furnished at a price not exceeding that for "Returned for better direction," when the same in [illegible] letters.

Proposals will be received for all of the above described Stamps, or for each separate class.

Stamps will be ordered for the different classes of offices according to the present or future rules of the Department.

Models of Stamps must accompany the proposals.

Each bidder must furnish with his proposals evidence of his ability to comply with his bid.

Two sufficient sureties will be required to a contract.

The Stamps must be delivered to the Post-office Department at the expense of the contractor.

Proposals should be indorsed on the outside of the envelope, thus: "Proposals for Post-office Marking Stamps," and addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

ALEX. W. RANDALL, Postmaster-General.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

BRAUNSDORF & METZ, successors to Weil & Braunsdorf, offer their stock of well-assorted furniture, consisting of parlor, sitting-room, library, bedroom, and dining-room suites, of the latest styles, to the public, at wholesale prices, at Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st.

N. B.—All goods warranted.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, GRAND INAUGURATION FANCY DRESS BAL D'OPERA.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, MERCHANT OF VENICE. Characters by Edwin Booth, Mme. Methua Scheller, Mr. Barton Hill, Mr. J. Gotthold and a powerful cast.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, STREETS OF NEW-YORK, with a cast embracing John K. Mortimore.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE PRETTY HORSE-BREAKER, followed by KENILWORTH; or, YE QUEEN, YE EARLE AND YE MAYDENNE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, A DANGEROUS GAME. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, John Gilbert, Robinson, Holland, Young, Miss Madeline Henriques, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Mary Barrett, Miss Fanny Green, Miss M. Scott.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS IN IRISH AND YANKEE LIFE, in two pieces every evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, THE MYSTERIES OF CARROW ABBEY, THE YOUNG REEFER and BLUNDERING DUTCHMAN. Characters by G. L. Fox, W. H. Whalley, Miss Fanny Herring and C. K. Fox.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2, and EVENING at 7¾, CHRISTIAN MARTYRS. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 300,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Magnificent Horse Comedy, EQUESTRIAN FAIRY SPECTACLE, SPRITE OF THE SILVER SHOWER, ACROBATIC FEATS AND GROUPINGS, HINDOO MIRACLES, &c.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, George Christy every night, Chas. Benedict and Oscar Burbank. THE BLACK CROOK, PALACE OF DEW-DROPS and THE GREAT OCEAN YACHT RACE.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, CINDER-LEON, DEMON DANCE, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 3 o'clock, CARL WOLFSOHN'S NINTH BEETHOVEN MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

DODWORTH'S HALL.
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. MIRACULOUS ILLUSIONS; PROTEUS.

UNION HALL.
Broadway and 23d-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, BUNYAN TABLEAUX, largest panorama in the world, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

STUDIO BUILDINGS.
No. 51 West 10th-st.
THIS DAY—Dr. Hass last Painting—FARRAGUT'S FLEET PASSING THE FORTS BELOW NEW-ORLEANS.

CLINTON HALL.
Astor-place.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, DR. HEBBARD'S LECTURE TO LADIES. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, TO GENTLEMEN.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Corner Madison and Gouverneur sts.
THIS EVENING, GRAND CONCERT by Misses Mary L. and Lydia Davis, assisted by a host of first-class musical talent.

DERBY FINE ARTS GALLERY.
No. 625 Broadway.
THIS DAY and EVENING, now on exhibition, Rothermel's great historical painting, THE REPUBLICAN COURT IN THE DAYS OF LINCOLN.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK,
Washington-square.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$10
The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	$5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have advices to Feb. 28 by Ocean Telegraph. The news is very meagre. The subject of reducing the rates of messages by Atlantic telegraph is to be discussed at a meeting of the Board of Directors.

It is again reported that the Turkish troops are to be withdrawn from Servian territory.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the bill to establish a Department of Education was acted upon and finally passed. It creates a Bureau, to be located at Washington, for the purpose of collecting such statistics and facts as shall show the condition and progress of education in the States and Territories. The Bureau is also intended to disseminate such information regarding school systems and the art of teaching as shall secure an efficient school system throughout the United States. The officers of the Bureau are to be one Commissioner, at a salary of $4,000 per annum, and four clerks, with salaries ranging from $1,600 to $4,000. A joint resolution was adopted permitting the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Mr. FOX, and the officers of the *Miantonomah* to receive some valuable presents from the Emperor of Russia. Among these presents are a snuff-box studded with diamonds, the duty on which would be $4,000, and some valuable books. The House amendments to the bill granting increased pay to officers of the Army were concurred in. The Omnibus Bill came up for consideration, the question being upon the section providing for the payment of rebel Assessors, who had been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, but who could not be paid by him, because they could not take the required oath. Mr. CHANDLER said that he had denounced the Secretary on the previous evening in language harsher than, perhaps, he ought to have used; but he proceeded to reiterate substantially the same charge he had before made in language quite as pointed if not so coarse. After some further debate, the amendment providing for the payment of these Assessors was adopted—yeas 33, nays 13. Numerous other amendments to the bill were made, after which it was passed, and the Senate took a recess. At the Evening session the Tax Bill was considered, the amendments proposed in Committee being acted upon in regular order as they were reached. The debate continued until a late hour, when the Senate adjourned.

The Indian Appropriation Bill was considered in the House, and several amendments adopted. A lengthy discussion was elicited by an amendment relating to the Miami tribe; but the amendment was finally adopted. A Committee of Conference on the bill was then asked for. The Tariff Bill was debated for some time, when Mr. MORRILL moved to suspend the rules so as to discharge the Committee of the Whole from the further consideration of the subject, and to bring the House to a vote on the Senate amendments. It required a two-third vote to carry this motion, and it was lost by yeas 105, nays 64. Mr. STEVENS then moved to suspend the rules, discharge the Committee of the Whole and concur in the Senate amendments and the amendments made by the Committee of the Whole. This motion, after debate, was also lost—yeas 102, nays 69. Mr. MORRILL then offered a joint resolution providing that a tax should be levied on all goods imported into the United States and which are now subject to duty, an additional duty equal to one-fifth of the entire amount of duty now paid on such goods. Sugar, tea, coffee, salt, coal and railroad-iron were made exceptions to the additional tax. Mr. MORRILL moved to suspend the rules that this resolution might be considered, but his motion was negatived by yeas 94, nays 71—two-thirds being required for its adoption. Mr. KASSON moved to suspend the rules that he might introduce a joint resolution containing the recommendations of the Committee of Ways and Means relative to wool and woolen goods. The House refused to suspend the rules, yeas 90, nays 64. At the evening session the House reconsidered its action on the bill providing for the disposal of public lands for actual homesteads in Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida. An amendment was adopted requiring every settler who desires to enter such land to make oath that he never aided or abetted the rebellion. The amendment gave rise to considerable debate. A motion to lay the subject on the table was negatived by a vote of 26 to 90. The bill was modified so as to exclude from the benefits of the act only those who had voluntarily abetted the rebellion, and was then passed. A message from the Senate, asking for a Committee of Conference on the Bankrupt Bill, was agreed to. A Committee of Conference was also agreed to on the bill proposing to transfer the Indian Bureau from the Department of the Interior to the War Department. The Senate amendments to the Compound Interest Note Bill gave rise to a lengthy and spirited debate. The House bill proposed to redeem these notes with a new issue of legal-tender notes not exceeding $100,000,000, for which the Senate adopted a substitute providing for their redemption with certificates of loans bearing interest at five per cent. The question before the House was on a motion to non-concur in the Senate substitute. At a late hour this motion prevailed, and the House adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday the Constitutional Convention Bill was debated, the discussion taking up nearly the whole session. No definite action was reached, and the Senate adjourned.

An evening session of the Senate was held, at which the Constitutional Convention Bill was discussed. Amendments were adopted allowing all citizens, without distinction of sex or color, to vote on the question of adopting the Constitution. Progress was reported and the Senate adjourned.

Little business was transacted in the House, and none of public interest.

An attempt was made to hold a session in the evening, but no quorum was present. A call of the House was ordered, but without producing any good result. At 9:30 o'clock the Assembly adjourned without having transacted any business.

GENERAL NEWS.

Gov. FENTON yesterday ordered the release of Capt. OLNEY, of the steamer *Washington Irving*. The Captain was charged with running away with his vessel from a Virginia Sheriff, who had both in charge. Gov. PIERPOINT, of Virginia, made a requisition on Gov. FENTON for Capt. OLNEY, and a mandate was issued directing that he be delivered to the Virginia officials. New evidence was yesterday laid before the Governor, and the result was that the mandate was revoked and the prisoner discharged.

JOHN WEBB, an Englishman, who has for many years lived the life of a hermit in a little solitary cabin in the town of Victory, in Essex County, Vt., died a few days since from the effects of a fall received while sawing wood. He brought with him from London a large quantity of gold, which he hoarded, in the expectation that Victory would some time become a city, when he would invest it in land speculations at the proper time, and become immensely rich.

The arrest of a young man named RUFUS TRIPP, at Poughkeepsie, for robbing the trains on the Hudson River Railroad, has led to the discovery that a numerous gang was organized for the purpose of effecting these robberies. A large amount of goods have been taken at various times, some of which have been recovered through information given by TRIPP.

The question of the liability to or exemption from the internal revenue tax of the amount of gas consumed by the City of Philadelphia—the city claiming that it is manufactured by her agents for her special use, and therefore exempt—is before the United States Supreme Court on appeal, and reported in the law column.

Prof. BENJAMIN PIERCE, of Harvard University, has been appointed to succeed the late Prof. BACHE as Superintendent of the Coast Survey. His appointment was recommended by a large number of the scientific men of the country and the prominent officers of the Coast Survey Bureau.

Rev. THOMAS GUTHRIE, D. D., is coming to this country in April, as one of a deputation from the Free Presbyterian Church of Scotland to the Presbyterian Churches of America. Dr. GUTHRIE is perhaps the ablest and most eloquent of all the Scotch divines.

ABRAHAM VOORHEES, who recently died at Franklin, N. J., in the 90th year of his age, bequeathed $15,000 to endow a Professorship in Rutgers College, and $25,000 to be expended by the Trustees of that College in the education of young men for the ministry.

RAPHAEL SEMMES has assumed editorial charge of the Memphis *Bulletin*. In his salutatory he suggests that the only way by which the South can benefit herself, or be of any service to the country, is to attend to her industrial interests and let politics alone.

MARTIN BATES, a lad of nineteen, was hanged at Burlingame, Kansas, on the 20th inst., for the murder of ABEL PALLEY. The young man was born in Grant County, Iowa, and has been notorious for some time in connection with various crimes.

The steamer *Laura Fenton*, lying at Evansville, Ind., caught fire yesterday morning, and was burned to the water's edge. She had a large cargo for Memphis. She was valued at $23,000, and was only partially insured. No lives were lost.

The session of the Virginia Legislature will came to an end on Saturday of next week. It is reported that an extra session will be called immediately, to take action on the plan of reconstruction as required by the Military Bill.

There were in the splendid galleries of the hall of the House of Representatives at the Tennessee Capitol, on Monday last, one hundred and fifty-three negroes and seven whites.

During the past month thirty-six American and eighteen foreign vessels, bound to or from United States ports, are reported lost or missing.

LOCAL NEWS.

The case of the People ex rel. Fernan do Wood *vs.* Richard B. Connolly, Comptroller, &c., was decided yesterday by the Supreme Court. The motion for a peremptory *mandamus* is denied, without prejudice to a renewal. In this proceeding, as our readers may recollect, for the particulars were published in full in the TIMES a few days ago, the relator sought to compel the Comptroller to pay three-quarters' rent of premises Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau-street, and also to execute a ten years' lease thereof. The grounds for denying the *mandamus* are fully stated in the opinion of the Court. The reason assigned for not granting the writ as to the payment of the rent alleged to be due is, "it is not made to appear, as it must before the peremptory writ can be allowed, that there is any money in the Treasury belonging to the relator."

A motion was made yesterday in the Supreme Court, before Justice LEONARD, to dissolve an injunction in the case of Durant et al. *vs.* Einstein et al. The difficulty has grown out of what may be termed quite an ordinary stock transaction for Wall-street, and is noticeable only from the fact that there is a large amount of money involved—the plaintiffs claiming damages to the extent of $250,000. The case is still on.

The trial of JOHN KANE on the charge of arson, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, was continued yesterday. The defence called a number of witnesses to prove good character for the prisoner, and Mr. JAMES T. BRADY commenced his argument in summing up for the defence. The case will be resumed to-day.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner GAMBLE on the body of JOHN L. ASHFORTH, whose death was the result of an overdose of morphine, administered by JOHN R. JONES and sold by CHARLES FRESLER, druggist, both of whom were censured for their conduct by the Jury.

The Board of Police Commissioners have made a report upon the matter of General Superintendent JOHN A. KENNEDY'S recent order directing that no prisoners shall be taken before Justice CONNOLLY. They claim that the order is a legal one, according to the Police act, and specify the sections thereof.

MORRIS PHELAN was arrested in Brooklyn yesterday on a charge of cruelty to the cows in his possession by keeping them in badly lighted and ventilated stables. The case is being heard before Justice CORNWELL.

A decree of divorce was granted yesterday by the Supreme Court, Justice LEONARD presiding, in the action entitled Louisa Hayse *vs.* Andrew E. Hayse. The mother, who is the plaintiff in the action, is to have the custody of the child.

Dr. ELIZABETH BLACKWELL lectured last evening at the Hall of the Historical Society. Subject: "The Medical Education of Women in Europe and America." The lecture was well received by a small audience.

GEORGE WAGNER, the wife murderer, will be executed at the Tombs this morning at 10 o'clock, Gov. FENTON having declined to interfere with the course of the law.

The Commencement of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College was celebrated yesterday. The address to the graduates was delivered by JOHN G. SAXE, Esq.

The Volunteer Firemen's Ball took place at the Academy of Music last night. About 3,000 persons were present.

Mr. PETER B. SWEENY, the new City Chamberlain, took the oath of office and filed his bonds yesterday.

Business in Produce and Merchandise was less active yesterday, and prices were generally less buoyant, though Oats, Cotton, Pork and Bacon were firmer. Moderate freight engagements were reported.

The Anarchists on Reconstruction and Impeachment.

Even as it is, the Reconstruction Bill is not satisfactory to the organ of Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS. It is "still fundamentally wrong," says the *Anti-Slavery Standard*. Why?

> "It will settle nothing definitely. It extends an opportunity to the people of the rebellious districts to reorganize as loyal States—an opportunity they have all along had, but have chosen to misimprove. It is a matter that should not be left optional with them."

The Southern people should suck comfort from the objection. For the moment, the matter *is* "optional with them." And by a prompt use of the opportunity, they may mitigate the harshness of military rule, and have the benefit of participating in the reorganization of their State Governments. If the Legislatures neglect the chance, citizens who are not legislators will profit by it, and the proscriptive policy of Tennessee and Missouri will most likely be adopted.

But whatever may be done under the new plan, the *Standard* insists upon the impeachment and deposition (in advance of trial) of the President:

> "Whether this bill shall become a law or otherwise, two things are imperative. The first is the impeachment and deposition of ANDREW JOHNSON. The second is an amendment of the Federal Constitution guaranteeing suffrage to all loyal citizens throughout the Union."

The second of these demands is approved by many not belonging to the anarchical school. Consistently moderate journals of the Springfield *Republican* stamp have steadily urged the guarantee of impartial suffrage by constitutional amendment. The probability is, however, that the privileges of "all loyal citizens" will be amply secured by the provisions of State Constitutions framed subject to ratification by the universal negro vote. The danger is that under the pretence of protecting "all loyal citizens" a sweeping disfranchisement may be enacted. To avert this we would have the South proceed at once to comply with the requirements of the measure.

The *Standard* is not alone in its demand for the removal of the President. The *Independent* is, if possible, in a still greater hurry. Thus it raves:

> "Congress sets the army to governing the South; but does Congress know who is at the head of the army? ANDREW JOHNSON! The removal of the President, therefore, becomes instantly necessary to the safety of the Republic. Let him be impeached forthwith! Let him be put out of the way without further coquetry!"

That's the genuine revolutionary style. The President is in the way; let him be forthwith thrust aside! What does the Constitution amount to in this emergency? The removal of the President is "instantly necessary," and must not be delayed by constitutional provisions as to trial, or by legal provisions as to evidence. There may be no evidence, or the evidence adduced may be akin to that hunted up by the Wentworth "smelling committee." Nevertheless, ANDREW JOHNSON must be "impeached forthwith." Nay, more—he must be "put out of the way without further coquetry." Right or wrong—constitutionally or otherwise—by perjury if not by lawful testimony—by fraud and usurpation, if all other agencies fail—he must be "put out of the way." He blocks the game of the confiscators and anarchists—the hypocritical *Independents* and the cold-blooded Wendell Phillipses—and cannot be permitted to remain where he is.

The sober sense of the Union Party revolts against this outrageous violence. The President stands in an unfortunate relation to the party; but that is not a reason for hunting him down with the blind ferocity of bloodhounds. We think, as the great majority of the party think, that he has erred; but error of judgment—even obstinacy of opinion—is not an impeachable offence, still less an offence to be visited with the savagery of a revolutionary junta. If the slightest excuse can be found by Mr. BOUTWELL, we shall hear quite enough about impeachment. But in any case it is a matter for judicial investigation, to be conducted calmly, dispassionately, and with a strict regard for constitutional forms—not to be determined off-hand by the Marats, Dantons and Robespierres of the *Independent* and *Anti-Slavery Standard*.

A GHASTLY SUBJECT.—The public is from time to time shocked by accounts of the discovery of human bodies which have been packed and sent by various conveyances, and which are evidently intended for use in the instruction of surgeons. The knowledge that these poor remains of humanity were destined to be dissected for the benefit of other humanity scarcely lessons the horror which surrounds these discoveries. The presumption that the five corpses found packed in flour barrels at the Buffalo depot of the Grand Trunk Railroad on Wednesday were destined for some dissecting table does not detract from the revolting character of the occurrence. The mind cannot avoid following the suggestions which it causes into a realm of dreadful surmises of how large a trade in not live but dead human flesh is carried on. We all know that dissection is a necessary part of the surgeon's studies, and that the human subject cannot be superseded, so far as present developments of science have reached, by any imitations of dead men, women and children. But this very necessity adds to the wonder that no general attempt has been made to legalize what is inevitable. The horrible trade of resurrectionist is a criminal trade, but a Judge who is called upon to sentence a prisoner caught following it knows that the sentence is an outrage upon common sense, for the crime has arisen out of a want which cannot be escaped, but for which the law does not provide.

In fact, this matter of providing subjects for dissection is just one of those things which, however disagreeable, nay, however even disgusting, must be looked square in the face. It is, indeed, singular that only in this present year has any legislative body been found courageous enough to take the lead in instituting a new order of things. The bill, as follows, and which has been introduced into the Pennsylvania House, seems to us worthy of serious attention by other States:

ON THE PROMOTION OF MEDICAL SCIENCE, AND TO PREVENT THE TRAFFIC IN HUMAN BODIES.

SECTION 1. The Inspectors and Superintendent of a County Prison, the Board of Guardian's of a County Almshouse, the Coroner of a county, shall, to any physician or surgeon of the same county, upon his request, give permission to take the bodies of such persons dying in such prison, almshouse or county, as are required to be buried at the public expense, to be by him used within the State for the advancement of medical science, preference being given to medical schools, public and private, to be distributed to the same equitably, the number assigned to each being proportioned to that of its students.

SEC. 2. Every physician or surgeon, before receiving any such dead body, shall give to the proper authorities, surrendering the same to him, a sufficient bond that such body shall be used only for the promotion of medical science within this State, and so as in no event to outrage the public feeling; and whosoever shall use such body or bodies for any other purpose; or shall remove the same beyond the limits of this State; and whosoever shall sell or buy such body or bodies, or in any way traffic in the same, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction, be imprisoned for a term not exceeding five years in the county jail.

SEC. 3. If the deceased person, during his last sickness, of his own accord, requested to be buried, or if any person, claiming to be, and satisfying the proper authorities that he is, of kindred to the deceased, asks to have the body for burial, it shall be surrendered for interment; or, if such deceased person was a stranger or traveler, who died suddenly, the body shall be buried.

Vulgarity in the Senate.

When a Republican statesman so calm, dignified and self-possessed as Senator FESSENDEN felt himself compelled, the day before yesterday, to stigmatize SUMNER'S assault upon the Secretary of the Treasury as "*foulmouthed*," and when a Republican fellow-member so dispassionate and discreet in his language as Senator SHERMAN could in no other way characterize SUMNER'S remarks than as "*unparliamentary, ungentlemanly and false*," we imagine that people of ordinary human passions will admit that, on this occasion, the conduct of the Massachusetts Senator must have been more than ordinarily disgraceful.

And it is certain that during the whole session of Congress we have had nothing more indecent than took place on Wednesday, when Messrs. SUMNER and CHANDLER poured their volumes of vulgarity upon the distinguished functionary whom President LINCOLN called to the management of the national finances.

It may be an open question whether Secretary McCULLOCH was justified in permitting certain men to hold the very humble positions of Assistant Assessors in the Southern States who could not take the "iron-clad oath." Perhaps it would have been more in accordance with the strict letter of the law if he had permitted the revenue to remain uncollected in all those districts where he found it impossible to get unadulterated and historical loyalists to perform all the minor duties of assessment and collection. These are points on which men of sound intellect, fair morals and sane loyalty may differ. Naturally enough Secretary McCULLOCH looked more to the spirit of the law, the broad requirements of justice, the wants of the Treasury and the necessities of the situation than to the strained enforcement of a clause of the Revenue Act to cases in which it was inapplicable, and where its application would defeat the main purposes of the law itself. And when the Secretary gives the assurance that the few cases in which persons who could not swear by the iron-clad, were permitted to act as Assistant Assessors, were confined to districts in which no different material could be had, we suppose that his assertion should either be considered sufficient, or should be shown by facts to be inaccurate. If Mr. SUMNER thinks that loyal negroes should have been appointed as Assessors rather than white men who could not produce a white record, he must remember that in many Southern districts there is not a single black man possessed of the education and training and qualifications required even in an Assistant Assessor. Or if he thinks that Northern men might have been sent South to perform the duties referred to, he must remember that, in these Southern districts the compensation is too small to excite the interest even of a Cape Cod fisherman; and, moreover, an Assessor must be a resident in the county in which he holds office.

And yet it was in a matter of this kind and magnitude that Mr. SUMNER found a pretext for his horrible accusations against the personal veracity, honor and capacity of the Secretary of the Treasury. And it was here that Mr. CHANDLER, backing up the original slanderer, seized the opportunity of indulging in personal vituperation no less vulgar and malicious. It was because of his line of action on this (surely not very tremendous) question that one Senator of the United States could rise in his place and denounce the Secretary as a "criminal," and another could rise and style him a "pauper;" that one could twice in successive sentences charge him with the guilt of "notorious falsehood," and another could end a vile period by saying, "unless he (the Secretary) had *stolen* more than he thought he had;"—that SUMNER could vent his gall and CHANDLER his bile, until the gorge of every decent American rises at the spectacle.

We suppose there is to be no end of this sort of thing, and it would seem that there is no remedy for it. No man's character or services can shield him from it.

There was what we must regard as a hopeful feature, however, in Wednesday's Senatorial exhibition. Several of the most distinguished Republican Senators entered their indignant protests against the assertions of the slanderers. Senators FESSENDEN and SHERMAN, in particular, used scorching language upon Messrs. SUMNER and CHANDLER; and Senator LANE, even, was impelled to vindicate the object of outrage. We hail this as a good sign for the respectability of the Senate.

THE COAST SURVEY.—The appointment of Prof. PEIRCE, of Cambridge, to the important post of Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, in place of Prof. BACHE, deceased, will meet the warm approval of all the scientific men of this country, and of every country in the world. His eminence and preëminence in those departments of science which find such large application in the Coast Survey, is fixed and acknowledged on all hands, while his knowledge of the requirements and workings of the Coast Survey is such as at once to give him command of the duties of his new position. He will give honor to the post from which death has just called his illustrious predecessor.

The Boston Custom-House Case.

A part of the report of the Committee of the House of Representatives which has been making investigations into affairs at the Custom-houses in this City and Boston has been published, in which the "Williams case," as it is called, occupies the prominent place. Some features of that case are well worth considering.

The report of the Committee is not unanimous in reference to it. Two of the Committee dissent from the conclusions of the majority report, or rather, as they say, "from the language of the report." As to most of the facts of the case, however, there does not appear to be much difference between the two reports.

It seems that since the year 1841 the house of J. D. & M. WILLIAMS, of Boston, had imported champagne from Rheims, paying the manufacturer a specified price. The proper valuation of these wines had been repeatedly considered and determined upon by the parties, in conjunction with the Custom-house officials, who all the time, on request, had free access to all the invoices and books of the importers. But in March, 1865, those officials, under the act of 1863, seized all Messrs. WILLIAMS' books and papers, on an allegation that they had been defrauding the Government by undervaluing their wines. What new information this action was based upon the Committee say they have been unable to find out.

On the examination then had the Custom-house officers claimed that the Government had lost by this undervaluation about $150,000 of duties, and that the wines which should have been forfeited for this undervaluation were worth about $2,000,000. Proceedings were commenced against the importers in behalf of the Government, and these proceedings were finally compromised, the Messrs. WILLIAMS paying $100,000 to the Government in settlement of the whole affair.

There are many particulars in the case which we cannot dwell upon. Among others, the proceedings of a certain Mr. WAY, who had a good deal to do with settling the affair, but whose relation to it appears to be a good deal mixed, would be interesting to discuss, for it appears that $31,000 more was paid to him by Messrs. WILLIAMS & Co., and the Committee were unable to find out whether he kept it or paid it to others, by reason of his absence in Europe. But there are features enough in the case, about which there is no doubt, to occupy all the space we can give to the matter. It seems that a man named FARWELL was active in the matter on behalf of the Government. He had been sent abroad at the expense of the Government to hunt up testimony as to frauds on the revenue, and he appeared as informer in this case, and was earnest in procuring a settlement of it, and received as his share $25,000. Of this money, besides payments to other Government officers, the sum of $4,000 was paid to Mr. JORDAN, the Solicitor of the Treasury, who had advised Mr. FARWELL that he could claim as informer, he being ignorant of this, as it appears, until so advised.

There is a difference of opinion between the majority of the Committee and the minority, as to whether there was actually any fraud committed by the Messrs. WILLIAMS. The minority are positive that there was. The transaction was, they say, "bold, naked, inexcusable, conclusively proved and undenied fraud."

The majority seem to think that it is not certain whether there was any fraud or not. They refer to the "unblemished reputation" of the Messrs. WILLIAMS, and advert, apparently without discrediting it, to the reasons given on the investigation for the fact, which might seem at first to be conclusive evidence of fraud on their part, viz., that they actually paid this $131,000 to be discharged from the prosecution, those reasons being "the nervous apprehension of an aged father, and the utter ruin of business, if not of fortune, by a protracted contest with the Government."

But in our view of the case it makes no difference as to the propriety of the course pursued by the officials, whether the charge of fraud was well or ill founded. Their course was equally improper, though the impropriety would be different in the two cases. Suppose, in the first place, the importers were innocent of the charge. Then it is plain that by means of a prosecution by the Government, over $100,000 has been taken out of their pockets, $25,000 of it being paid to FARWELL and his coadjutors in the employ of the Government. That innocent men should be subjected to such treatment is plainly a great outrage. That the power of the Government should be used to bring about such a result is a misuse of that power, which ought to cost every one who has been engaged in it his place.

But suppose Messrs. WILLIAMS were guilty. In that case, the Government officers have not only settled a claim of over $2,000,000 in favor of the Government, on receiving $100,000, one-fourth of which was to be paid to FARWELL & Co., but they have in addition to that released the parties from a criminal prosecution, and from the punishment which the law affixes to such crimes. What excuse can justify such a release and settlement as that?

But it is said, on the other hand, that it was not certain what amount the Government could have recovered from the Messrs. WILLIAMS, or whether anything could be recovered, or even whether there was any proper ground for a recovery, and, therefore, it was wise to take this sum certain, even though it was less than might have been recovered. But this depends, in our opinion, upon what end the parties who made the settlement had in view. If what they looked at was the mode of getting as much money as possible out of this wealthy firm, it may have been a prudent thing to make the settlement. But if the object in view was the enforcement of the law, so that evil doers might tremble, and that in time to come men might hesitate to embark upon a course of fraud against the Revenue laws, then the settlement was short-sighted and foolish. It is not the way to prevent men from defrauding, to settle with those who have been discovered in a fraud, for a small portion of their ill-gotten gains. That is offering a premium for fraud instead of preventing it. The $75,000 which went into the Treasury of the United States was not of a feather's weight compared with the importance of doing justice in the case—of punishing guilt if it were proved to exist, and letting innocence go free if it were found. Such a course would have produced results reaching far beyond the particular case, and would have been of permanent advantage to the Government. The settlement of the case deprives it utterly of any value, as an instance of the enforcement of the law.

This view of the matter seems so clear to us that we are driven to the conclusion that the effect of the proceeding upon the public interests was not so much in the minds of the parties as its effect upon their private interests. It looks as if the powers of the Government had been brought to bear upon this Boston firm for the benefit of private individuals connected with the Government, somewhat as the hot irons were displayed before the eyes of ISAAC the Jew by that worthy official FRONT DE BOEUF. If this were an isolated case of the kind, it might wear a different appearance, but it is not.

In olden times as merchants with long trains of merchandise went their way from one great city to another, they dreaded to approach the heights on which stood some turreted keep, lest some marauding knight should swoop down upon them, and refuse to let them pass without leaving in his clutches a part or the whole of their goods. It may almost be said that the same system prevails now-a-days, except that among our modern improvements we have substituted Custom-houses for castles, Marshals for men-at-arms, search warrants for swords and spears, and Government officials for marauding knights.

There is another feature of this case, about which we shall have something yet to say.

Relief for the South—Progress in a Good Work.

Including thirty-two thousand bushels to leave this day by the United States steamship *Memphis*, HENRY H. CORRINGE, Commander, the Southern Relief Commission have sent forward forty-seven thousand four hundred bushels of corn to the starving communities of the South. Of this amount fourteen thousand four hundred bushels go to Alabama, fourteen thousand to Georgia, sixteen thousand to South Carolina, and three thousand to North Carolina. The distribution of the corn will be made under the joint direction of the United States District Commanders and the Governors of the different States, all of whom have given the Commission their personal assurances of pains-taking endeavor to make the distribution a source of relief to the largest number, without respect of race or opinion.

This forty-seven thousand four hundred bushels of corn is only a small part of what the famine-smitten districts need to give bread to the famishing and to provide the seed and labor for a new harvest. But the treasury of the Commission must be replenished before further purchases can be made. It is now drawn down to the last dollar, and even beyond it. We hope speedily to hear that enough to buy a second cargo of corn is at the disposal of the Executive Committee. No object can have stronger claims on the beneficence of our Northern people.

"THE SOCIAL EVIL."—In response to a resolution of the State Assembly, a statement embodying the facts concerning public prostitution in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, has been forwarded to that body by the Board of Police, accompanied by their opinion as to the necessity and probable result of legislation having the object in view of restricting the evil. A careful census of the houses in the two cities which are devoted to the purpose shows an aggregate of seven hundred and six of these establishments, and the number of females who openly pursue the career of shame at two thousand nine hundred and twenty-four. The Police authorities are certain, however, that this enumeration does not exhibit the full extent of the evil, but they are unable to give the real figures with precise accuracy. After reciting the baneful effects of the vice upon the social, political, moral and business relations of society, by leading its followers through the catalogue of impaired health, drunkenness, gambling, inattention to business, lavish expenditures, frauds, forgeries, robberies, homicides, and ignominious death, the Board of Police say that the existing criminal laws against prostitution, by which keepers of such houses and their inmates are classed as disorderly persons, are rarely enforced. The convictions of these offenders against public decency are comparatively few, and have no observable influence on the suppression of the evil. They, therefore, ask for further and more effective measures of legal restraint, such as a system of prohibitions, under heavy penalties, to be enforced in the civil courts, which will affect not only the parties directly engaged in the nefarious pursuit, but also the owners of real property, who knowingly lease their premises for the business, and authority to institute a more rigid police surveillance. A stringent and well-considered law, honestly and fearlessly enforced by the courts, jurors and police, fortified and supported by public opinion, although it would fail in entirely suppressing or eradicating the evil, would doubtless do much to circumscribe and mitigate its effects.

Obituary.

ROBERT SWIFT LIVINGSTON, whose death we noticed a few days ago, was a gentleman whose departure should not be allowed to pass without further notice. He was born on the 13th of November, 1780, and was, consequently, at the time of his death, in the 87th year of his age. He was graduated at Columbia College in the year 1800, and was, no doubt, the oldest living graduate of that venerable institution. He studied law in the office of JOSIAH OGDEN HOFFMAN and WILLIAM CUTTING, in this City. WASHINGTON IRVING was his fellow student there. He was admitted to the bar in 1802, but never practiced law. He was the son of ROBERT CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON, and grandson of ROBERT LIVINGSTON, the last Lord of the Manor of Livingston, through whom he inherited large landed estates in the manor, some of which he retained to the time of his death. His ample fortune, derived from his ancestors, placed him beyond the necessity of labor of any kind, and his life was passed in pursuits, rural and agricultural, congenial to his tastes; his education giving him the means of pursuing them with much success and pleasure. He was for several years County Judge of Dutchess County, one of the most wealthy and highly cultivated counties in the State, and from its situation and numerous attractive views on the Hudson, peopled by some of the best educated and best descended families. He was also for many years President of the Farmers' Club, and an active and prominent member of the American Institute. He was not only a gentleman by birth and education, but he was also a man of elegant tastes, of much general culture, of refined feelings and polished manners, and of great kindness and amiability of character. He settled more than half a century ago at Almont, his country seat, on the Hudson, where he continued to reside to the time of his death. Descended from one of the most ancient and aristocratic families in the country, endowed by nature with talents of a high order, having every advantage of education, he was remarkable as a gentleman of the most cultivated class of the old school.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GREAT BALL TO-NIGHT.—For the last time we call attention to the grand opera ball which takes place to-night at the Academy of Music. The tickets are nearly gone, the attendance will be large and without doubt most brilliant. The music will be provided by BERGMANN, GRILL and GRAFULLA.

THE INAUGURAL PROMENADE MATINEE.—On Saturday afternoon, from 1 o'clock until 4, the spacious auditorium and beautiful adjacencies of the new Academy will be thrown open to the public at a nominal price, admitting them to the first grand Promenade *matinée* of the season. The music will be furnished by the same superb orchestras that serve at the opera ball this evening. Ladies who are desirous of looking at the building, who are curious regarding its construction and conveniences, who wish to see how the vast audience-room appears when floored over and crowded with people, will find this an opportunity most admirable for the gratification of their desire and the satisfaction of their curiosity. The idea of a promenade concert in the day time is novel, but will doubtless be popular. To many the going to and returning from a ball at night is so fatiguing that all pleasure is lost; to such we cordially commend MARETZEK'S "new idea."

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—The good days of old-fashioned circuses are gone forever. We have outlived all memory of that sort of horse-display, and demand such extremity of convenience and completeness of finish in the physical portion of the entertainment as virtually deprives the establishments of the present of any connection whatever with those of the olden time. The best appointed circus company in the country is now permanently located on Fourteenth-street, opposite the new Academy. Performances are given every night and at *matinées* Wednesdays and Saturdays. The management has aimed at two vital elements of success—the best of talent, and the total absence of all that is low or suggestively improper. The natural result of so commendable an endeavor is secured, and the ample building is crowded with ladies and children continually. The gymnastic performances are equal to any we have ever had here; the riding of MADIGAN is daring, venturesome, and graceful, but we decline to indorse the cruelty practiced on a "charming" little poodle, whose efforts in the trick department are wonderful and painful. An institution whose career interests thousands of our people every week becomes in some sort a *protégé* of the Press, and we are pleased to record the perfect and deserved success of this popular place of public entertainment.

HARRISON'S ORATORIOS.—Of all our caterers Mr. HARRISON is the most venturesome. With half-a-dozen enterprises on his head and hands at once, he has attempted, with an audacity characteristic of genius, another, and one that is quite as vast in proportions as its cotemporaries. On Wednesday evening the announced performance of the "Messiah" was given at Steinway Hall under Mr. HARRISON'S direction, by an array and combination of talent which sufficed to pack the ample hall with an audience of at least 3,000 people. First occasions are not often happy ones; it is not reasonable to anticipate or exact perfection at such times, but an approximate success more than merits the reasonable expectations of the most critical. On this occasion the solos were sung by Mme. PAREPA CARVELL ROSA, Miss HUTCHINGS, and Messrs. SIMPSON and THOMAS. Those who were so fortunate as to attend will not readily forget Mme. ROSA'S delicious rendering of the *arias* "How Beautiful are Thy Feet," "I Know that My Redeemer Liveth," and the rest. Since the days of JENNY LIND no such breathing of HANDEL'S beauties has been felt or known in this country. The lady's reception and indorsement were of the most cordial and personally gratifying nature. The other solo parts were well done and the choruses, though not up to the highest and best standard, were effective and signally enjoyable.

Mr. HARRISON deserves the gratitude of his fellow-citizens for the venture he has made in their behalf and in the interest of sacred music. It is pleasant to know that a reasonable pecuniary result may be anticipated.

Next Monday the "Messiah" will be repeated at the Brooklyn Academy, when the entire troupe, chorus and orchestra, will go over *en grand tenue*, headed by Mr. HARRISON, in an open barouche. It is hoped that the regard in which the old Brooklynites formerly held the oratorios of the great masters, stimulated by their desire to hear the distinguished artists in the solo parts, will induce them to turn out in force and throng the Academy.

On Tuesday next the oratorio of "Samson" will be given at Steinway Hall.

MATINEES ON SATURDAY.—Mr. WALLACK announces the favorite social comedy of "Ours" for to-morrow's *matinée*, the proceeds of which will be given to the Southern Relief Commission. At the Olympic Theatre the "Streets of New-York" are doing a tremendous business, and will be played to-morrow at the *matinée*. Miss KATE NEWTON sustains the pleasant *rôle* of *Lucy Mortimer* in a *naive* and charming manner, Mr. MORTIMER that of the belligerent *Badger*. The "Black Crook," with several new dances, the most magnificent scenic display ever witnessed in this country, and solo dances by Miles. BONFANTI, SANGALLI and RIGAL, will be given, as usual, at Niblo's. Lady DON continues successfully at the New-York Theatre in the burlesque of "Kenilworth." Mrs. GOMERSAL in the popular *rôle* of *Amy Robsart*, is a dangerous rival to the star, and the memory of Mrs. JOHN WOOD yet lingers in the mind of playgoers. Lady DON is an admirable vocalist and an excellent actress, so that success must naturally attend her. At the Winter Garden Mr. BOOTH'S first *matinée* will be given to-morrow, at which he will play the recently-revived *rôle* of *Shylock*. Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS have had a week of fun and frolic not wholly disconnected with profit, at the Broadway Theatre. The admirers of the Irish Boy and the Yankee Girl are multitudinous, and will doubtless crowd the theatre at the *matinée* to-day. *Matinées* will also be given by HARTZ, the best illusionist of the day, whose tricks, disguises, transformations and deceptions are simply astounding; by KELLY & LEON and GRIFFIN & CHRISTY, the great attractives in the line of legitimate and fancy minstrelsy; by BARNUM & Co., whose "Christian Martyrs," fat women, thin men, wild animals, tame brutes, singular curiosities and attractive saloons are well worth seeing; and last, not least, by the New-York Circus people in Fourteenth-street.

STUDIO RECEPTION.—The series of receptions given by Messrs. GIGNOUX, CHURCH, MCENTEE, GIFFORD, SHATTUCK, THOMPSON and other artists of the Tenth-street Studio, will be continued to-morrow afternoon, from 1 till 4 o'clock. The studios of these gentlemen are thronged at these receptions by the best and fairest of our citizens, whose calls are welcomed and amply repaid by the artists. In several of the studios are new and choice pictures, all of which are open to the favored.

At the Fifth-avenue Studio a reception is given at the same hours.

A Delaware Delegation in the Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, Feb. 28.

A delegation from the Legislature of Delaware is in this city. In both Houses of the Virginia Legislature they were to-day invited to take seats on the floor, and speeches were made welcoming them as the representatives of a State which upheld State sovereignty.

Boiler Explosion in Illinois.

CAIRO, Ill., Thursday, Feb. 28.

The boiler in a saw-mill near Jonesboro, Ill., exploded yesterday. The engineer was killed, and several other persons were severely scalded.

A detachment of the Forty-first Colored Infantry arrived here to-day from Nashville *en route* to Baton Rouge.

Shooting in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Feb. 28.

WILLIAM BARLOW, while firing at Capt. PRITTON, formerly of the Confederate army, accidentally shot Brig.-Gen. ELY MURRAY, U. S. V., in the leg. The wound is not serious. The affair occurred at a law-school, where they were all three law students.

EUROPE.

ADVICES TO FEB. 28 BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Reduction in Atlantic Cable Rates.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 28.

The Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company hold a meeting on the 12th of March to determine what reductions shall be made in the tolls on the Atlantic Cable.

SERVIA.

The Turkish Troops to Evacuate Servia.

VIENNA, Thursday, Feb. 28.

The Turkish garrisons are to be withdrawn from the forts in the Principality of Servia.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 28—Noon.

Consols for money, 91.

American Securities are generally a trifle better to-day. The opening rates are as follows:

Eries	37
Illinois Central (ex. div.)	77
United States Five-twenty Bonds	73

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 28—Evening.

A general feeling of distrust prevails in financial circles, and the Stock market is prostrated.

United States 5-20 Bonds	73¼
Erie Shares	36¾
Illinois Central, (ex div.)	76¾
Consols for money	90¾

FRANKFORT, Thursday, Feb. 28—Evening.

United States Bonds—closed this evening at 76¾.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Feb. 28—Noon.

The Cotton market to-day opens firmer and considerably more active. The inquiry is good both for speculation and manufacture, and the aggregate sales to-day will probably reach 10,000 bales. No quotable change in prices has developed itself thus far, the current rates for Middling Uplands being still 13¼d.

Breadstuffs are generally quiet. Corn is firm at 37s. ⅌ quarter for mixed American.

The Provision market is without alteration.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Feb. 28—Evening.

The Cotton market closed fairly active, with a day's sale of 12,000 bales. Prices have advanced ⅛d. Middling Uplands, 13⅜d.

MARINE.

Arrival Out.

LONDONDERRY, Thursday, Feb. 28—Noon.

The steamship *Moravian*, Capt. AITON, which left Portland on Saturday, Feb. 16, arrived at this port, on the way to Liverpool, late last evening.

MEXICO.

Great Confusion in the Country—The French Leaving as Fast as they Can Get off.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

The steamer which left Vera Cruz on the 24th has arrived, and reports that the greatest confusion prevails and communication with the City of Mexico is entirely cut off. The Liberals hold all important lines, and by prompt action have thrown the Imperialists in dismay. The French transports have all arrived. The French naval force, with one iron-clad, have recently arrived to protect the embarkation. The French troops and foreigners are leaving the country as fast as possible, and it is believed that MAXIMILIAN leaves soon—he may leave within ten days.

Arrived steamers *Montgomery* and *Mariposa*, from New-York; *Kensington* from Boston.

Departed—*Liberty* for Baltimore.

NEW-YORK.

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

Constitutional Convention—Senator La Bau's Street-opening Bill—Wharves and Piers Commission—New-York and Albany Railroad—Fifth-avenue Extension—Broadway Railroad—New-York Common Schools—Capt. Olney's Case.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 28, 1867.

The Constitutional Convention Bill was not reached in the Assembly to-day. It came up in the Senate, however, in Committee of the Whole, and was discussed for some time, but no vote was taken on any of the proposed amendments.

In my letter of yesterday I inadvertently omitted to mention the able and scholarly argument of Senator WHITE in favor of the amendment for the thirty-two delegates at large, which was really one of the most interesting and creditable features of the debate.

THE STREET-OPENING BILL.

The argument upon Senator LA BAU's bill providing for the appointment of clerks and surveyors in street-opening cases by the Central Park Commissioners, was resumed yesterday afternoon before the Senate Committee on Cities. It will be remembered that the bill came up for consideration and argument a few weeks ago, but the hearing was postponed on account of the sudden illness of Mr. WHITBECK. Mr. WHITBECK stated that the costs in street openings were enormous, and that while he had no complaint to make as to the action of the Counsel to the Corporation in these proceedings, yet these bills of costs demonstrated that charge for surveyors' fees were extravagant; that these large bills of costs were attributable to the ignorance of the Commissioners by whom the surveyors' clerks are appointed, of the services rendered by their appointees, and of the value of such services.

Mr. WHITBECK then read in support of this statement the various bills of costs in proceedings for opening streets.

Hon. RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation, replied, and insisted that the bill before the Committee involved no reform, for the reason that the clerks and surveyors appointed by the Central Park Commissioners were at liberty to make the same charges for their services as those appointed by the Commissioner for opening the streets.

Mr. O'GORMAN then presented a bill as a substitute for that before the Committee, which would definitely fix the fees to be charged by surveyors and prevent an ownership by the Commissioners of property taken for the purpose of a public improvement. The provisions of this bill are the same as those suggested by Mr. O'GORMAN when this bill was last before the Committee.

METROPOLITAN PIERS AND WHARVES COMMISSION.

The bill creating a Metropolitan Harbor District also came up for argument before the Special Committee of the Senate. The District comprises New-York and Brooklyn. This bill divests the Corporation of the City of New-York of all its rights, property and franchises in the piers, wharves and ferries in the City of New-York, and confers those rights upon a Commission of five persons to be appointed by the Governor. This Commission is also authorized to regulate the rates of wharfage, and to direct and superintend the repair of private piers and wharves.

Hon. B. D. SULLIVAN appeared for the owners of piers in the City of Brooklyn, and suggested various amendments for their rights and interests. Hon. RICHARD O'GORMAN appeared for the City, and argued that the Legislature had no power to pass the vote in question.

He referred to the ancient charters of the City, by which the piers, wharves and ferries were granted to this Corporation forever and the exclusive right to operate the ferries given. Also to the Colonial Act of 1732 confirming these charters, and to article 1 of the Constitution of 1846 protecting these grants and others of like character from hostile legislation, and to various decisions of the Courts, holding that the City held these rights, properties and franchises upon the same terms as would a private individual, and claimed that if this bill and the other bills relating to the City of New-York should be passed, they would not reform any abuses, but would destroy the Municipal Government.

THE NEW-YORK AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

There are some curious features in the bill to facilitate the construction of the New-York and Albany Railroad, now before the Assembly.

The bill authorizes the construction of a railroad from New-York to Albany on the western shore of the Hudson River.

On the application of any twelve freeholders, residents of any city, village or town in the County of Albany, Greene, Ulster, Orange and Rockland, the County Judge shall appoint one or three freeholders as Commissioners, to hold office for three years, and on the written consent of a majority of the taxpayers of any such city, village or town, they may issue the bonds of such city, village or town, bearing 7 per cent. interest for any amount not exceeding 30 per cent. of the assessed valuation of real and personal property of such city, village or town, to aid in the construction of said road. The real and personal property of the road is to be exempt from taxation for three years. Any other railroad corporation in this or any other State may purchase, endure or guarantee the bonds of this company to the extent of $5,000,000, and may in addition subscribe to its stock to the amount of $500,000. The City of New-York may guarantee $1,000,000 and the City of Albany $500,000 of the bonds on a two-thirds vote of the Common Councils of these cities respectively, and each of these cities may also subscribe in the same manner to $1,000,000 of the stock, and issue its bonds for the same. Any lands under water on the west side of the river belonging to the State, and lying on the route of the road, may be taken without charge.

FIFTH-AVENUE EXTENSION.

Senator THOS. MURPHY has a bill, which he is about to introduce, providing for the extension of the Fifth-avenue to the Battery. The opening is to be under the charge of the Central Park Commissioners, and all railroads are to be perpetually excluded from the avenue.

NEW-YORK CITY RAILROADS.

The Cross-town or Christopher-street Railroad Bill was passed in the Senate this morning. It has yet to pass the Assembly. Senator T. MURPHY introduced the Broadway Surface Railroad Bill, (the original Jacobs.)

NEW-YORK COMMON SCHOOLS.

The Assembly Committee on Schools, as intimated yesterday, has resolved to report against Mr. BERRYMAN's Common School Bill.

THE EXTRADITION CASE.

It is pretty well understood that Gov. FENTON has decided to revoke his order for the delivery of Capt. OLNEY on the requisition of Gov. PEIRPOINT, of Virginia, not on the ground that Virginia was out of the Union, but because no criminal case was made out against him.

Judge DEAN, the counsel of Capt. OLNEY, has thus achieved a great triumph.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE......ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 28.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To incorporate the Rochester Hydraulic Company.

The Yonkers Excise Bill.

For the improvement of Third-avenue, Brooklyn.

For the appointment of a Canal-boat Inspector at Whitehall.

The annual report of the Brooklyn Institute was presented and ordered printed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To incorporate the Manhattan Warehouse Company.

To incorporate the Union of German Veterans of New-York.

To amend an act for the incorporation of companies to navigate the ocean by steamships.

To incorporate the Soldiers' Business Messenger and Dispatch Company.

To amend the law relating to pilots in the port of New-York. It declares that a pilot who brings a vessel into the port acquires no right thereby to take her out.

For the extension of Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

To amend the charter of the Brooklyn Institute.

Relating to the Orphans' House of the Protestant Episcopal Church of New-York.

To facilitate the construction of the Cooperstown and Susquehanna Valley Railroad.

Amending an act authorizing the North American Life Insurance Company to make special deposits in the Bank Department.

To incorporate the Jamestown Driving Park.

Mr. THOMAS MURPHY introduced the Broadway Surface Bill. He said that although not committed to any of the New-York Railroad schemes, he had appreciated the necessity for adoption of some means to secure to the people more speedy transit along the Broadway route.

BILLS PASSED.

Authorizing the removal of fences along plank-roads during the Winter.

The Christopher-street Cross-town Railroad Bill. Yeas—18.

Amending an act relative to the New-York Protestant Episcopal Public School.

Incorporating the Masonic Hall Association of Watertown.

To abolish the office of Inspector of Gunpowder in Brooklyn.

Amending the charter of the Village of Port Richmond.

Authorizing the rebuilding of a bridge over the Chemung Canal at Elmira.

Relative to Common Schools in Lockport.

Relative to the election of directors of the Rochester and Genesee Railroad by the Rochester Common Council.

To amend the Charter of the Young Men's Christian Association of New-York.

Making appropriations for the payment of the principal and interest of the canal debt.

To provide for existing deficiencies in moneys for the support of Brooklyn Common Schools.

Incorporating the Astoria and Hunter's Point Railroad Company.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The Constitutional Convention Bill was debated without amendment until the hour for recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate held a session this evening for the consideration of the Constitutional Convention Bill.

Mr. GIBSON spoke at length in favor of allowing the blacks to vote, and Mr. LOW in favor of universal suffrage.

Amendments were adopted allowing all citizens, without distinction of sex or color, to vote on the question of adopting the Constitution, but excluding deserters and all persons who were engaged in the late rebellion.

Progress was then reported, and the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The bill to change the time for the annual meeting of the Excise Commissioners was considered in Committee of the Whole, and after debate was recommitted to the Committee on Internal Affairs, Towns and Counties.

The bill to provide for increased fare on the Niagara-street Railroad, Buffalo, was taken up and recommitted, with instructions to amend, by a vote of 83 to 22.

The Speaker presented the transactions of the State Eclectic Medical Society.

Mr. HISCOCK reported a bill providing for a Convention to revise the Constitution, with amendments, as instructed yesterday. The bill was ordered printed as amended, and placed on the files of members to-morrow morning.

The bill to amend an act relative to the Banking Department was ordered to a third reading.

The bill to aid in the construction of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad was taken up.

EVENING SESSION.

At the evening session the Speaker announced the consideration of the Governor's Message as the special order.

No quorum being present, a call of the House was ordered. Proceedings under the call continued until 9:30 o'clock, when they were suspended, and without transacting any other business the House adjourned.

THE OLNEY REQUISITION CASE.

Gov. Fenton Revokes His Mandate.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 28.

A mandate for the delivery of Capt. GEORGE OLNEY, upon the requisition of the Governor of Virginia, was issued by Gov. FENTON on the 12th inst.

New facts having been presented, the Attorney-General has concurred with the Governor in issuing the following order in the case:

A mandate having been issued on the 12th day of February, to the authorities of the City of New-York, to arrest and deliver GEORGE OLNEY to the agent of the State of Virginia, in compliance with a requisition from the Governor of said State, and said OLNEY being now in custody, and it appearing from new facts, which have come to the knowledge of said Executive since issuing said mandate, in such form as to compel attention thereto, clearly showing that the acts charged against the said OLNEY are not sufficient to warrant such surrender to the agent aforesaid, I, therefore, hereby revoke said mandate, and direct that said OLNEY be released from custody.

(Signed) R. E. FENTON.

By the Governor—

GEORGE S. HASTINGS, Private Secretary.

The Tennessee Legislature.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, Feb. 28.

The Legislature has adopted a resolution calling on the Federal Government, through Gen. THOMAS, for a sufficient military force to keep the peace and restore order and quiet in the State. The preamble alleges that in several counties violence prevails over the civil law, and riot and murder go unpunished.

National Bank Counterfeits.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 28.

Counterfeit "tens" on the Flour City National Bank of Rochester, N. Y., are in circulation here. They are well calculated to deceive.

Reconstruction in North Carolina.

RALEIGH, Thursday, Feb. 28.

Mr. SCAGGIN introduced into the Lower House of the Legislature to-day a resolution expressing the willingness of North Carolina to accept in good faith the proposed plan of Congress for the reconstruction of the Southern States. The resolution created much excitement, and an animated discussion ensued. Finally it was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

The Political Condition of the South—What Should be the Policy of the Southern States—Ex-Gov. Brown's Letter.

ATLANTA, Saturday, Feb. 23, 1867.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your kind and flattering communication. While I do not pretend that I possess the influence you are pleased to attribute to me, I confess with profound gratitude the obligations I am under to the people of Georgia, who have so often honored me with their confidence; and have never withheld from me any position for which I have been a candidate, from the lowest to the highest within their gift.

You are pleased to address me as the "sentinel upon the watch tower," and you ask me, "What of the night?" Were I the sentinel, I should unhesitatingly reply: The night is dark, dreary, gloomy; no rainbow of hope spans the black impenetrable cloud that overshadows us. Scarcely a ray of light is seen upon its margin. But I am not the sentinel. I hold no public position at present imposing that responsibility, nor have I sought or held any since the war, nor do I ever expect to hold any in future.

I have no power to control events. Were it even the desire of the people of my beloved State to invest me again with official authority, and my own wish to accept, there is a power higher than their will, which will deny my eligibility.

I therefore write, as indeed my custom is, with perfect frankness, without regard to the effect which the communication of truth may have upon my present or future popularity. I am aware that the facts which I feel it my duty to communicate, are unacceptable to the good people of Georgia, but they are none the less facts on that account.

During my late sojourn in the City of Washington, I conversed freely with persons high in authority in every department of the Government, and with men of distinction of every shade of political sentiment which is represented there. I was received, as was Judge WALKER, of the Supreme Court of this State, who accompanied me, with kindness and courtesy. My object was to learn the true state of affairs, and I believe I succeeded. The result may be summed up as follows:

The party usually designated the "*Radical Party, is sustained by the majority of the people* of the North. The Congressmen of that party are generally *representative* men.

The Democratic Party is not sustained by the people of the North, and is not gaining ground. As is always the case after a successful war, the party in the Government which is set down as opposed to the war, is unpopular.

The reconstruction policy of the President is not sustained by the popular sentiment of the Northern people.

The Radical Party is at issue with the President. The breach is wide and the contest angry. They have over two-thirds in each branch of Congress, and have power to pass any measure they please over his veto. By this means they are constantly hedging him in more closely, and limiting his power. He stands firmly by what he considers the right, and avows his purpose to support the Constitution, and maintain the just rights of the States under the Constitution. He still holds the doctrine that no State could or did go out of the Union, and that at the end of the war he had the right to reconstruct republican Governments in the insurrectionary States. They deny his power of reconstruction, and contend that as the power to make war is vested in Congress, the power to make peace and reëstablish State Governments in the States lately in rebellion, rests also with Congress. They are a unit in denying the validity of the State Governments formed under the direction of the Provisional Governors appointed by the President. They are also a unit in sustaining the Constitutional Amendment proposed at the last session as a basis of reconstruction. And since this has been rejected by the Southern States, they now unite in the determination that no State shall be readmitted, nor shall the State Governments of the insurrectionary States be recognized or established till each State has adopted the Constitutional Amendment, and incorporated into its Constitution a guaranty of *universal* manhood suffrage. They are, in my opinion, also a unit in their determination, so soon as three-fourths of the States which they call loyal—by which is meant the States represented in Congress—have ratified the Constitutional Amendment, to declare it adopted and enforce their construction. This they have the power to do. It is, therefore, a fixed fact that the Constitutional Amendment will be adopted in a very short time, as it was said when I left Washington they lacked but a single State, and it was expected that more than one would act very soon.

Upon the above points there exists no division of opinion which is worth notice in the Radical Party. Just here, however, a diversity of opinion commences. The more radical wing of the party, which is not a majority, nor is it at present sustained by a majority of the people of the North, is for setting aside the present State Governments as absolutely null and void, and declaring all acts done under them void, except such as Congress chooses to approve: as the repudiation of our State war debts, the abolition of Slavery by the States, &c., which they would ratify. They also desire to place us under military government till State Governments can be organized upon their plan. In the organization they wish to exclude, not only from eligibility to office, but from the ballot box and the jury box, *all persons* who *voluntarily* participated in the rebellion, and to place the government of these States in the hands of the few whom they call loyal men among us; and the freedmen, who as they expect, would form State Constitutions forever disfranchising us and depriving us of all participation in the Government, or in the execution of the laws. The bills known as the Military Bill and the Louisiana Bill, which passed the House, embody substantially these measures. In addition to this, it is believed to be their ultimate design to confiscate the property of the South for the payment of the war debt of the United States, so soon as the popular mind North can be educated or excited to the proper point; and to obviate constitutional difficulties, if any are admitted to exist, by amendments conferring the necessary power, ratified by three-fourths of the loyal States. This class is not believed to be a large one at present, but if we continue to reject the terms proposed by Congress, it is believed, it will grow rapidly in popular favor in the Northern States, and that politicians now disposed to be more moderate will be obliged to bend to the storm.

The other wing of the Republican Party, called the moderate wing, do not desire to destroy or drive us from the country. They know that commercial and general prosperity cannot long continue, if the present difficulties remain unadjusted, the labor and energy of the South paralyzed, and that financial panic and great depression must be the ultimate result. They, therefore, desire a settlement of the question. But they are as determined as the ultra wing in their opposition to the President's policy, and will, at all hazards, maintain the power of Congress over the whole question of adjustment. They tell us that we complied with every requirement made by the President, whose jurisdiction over the question they deny, but when Congress, possessing as they claim, all power in the premises, tendered us the Constitutional Amendment as a settlement, which, they claim, was liberal, when tendered by the conquerors to the conquered, we rejected it, and, in their language, hurled it back in their teeth. This, they say, greatly irritated the people of the North, and caused them to demand of us, not only the Constitutional Amendment, which we have rejected, but to add to it universal suffrage. And they now tell us that nothing less will ever be accepted by Congress or the people of the North, and that the rejection of these by the Southern people will be followed by increased rigor, and the general exclusion of rebels from all political privileges, if not by the appropriation of their property to the uses of the Government.

When asked why they did not inform us that the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment by us would be received as a settlement, they reply that they so intended it, and that such would have been the result. As an earnest of their good faith they point to their action in the prompt admission of Tennessee when she adopted the Amendment, and the action of the Senate in reference to the modification of the test oath to permit one of her Senators to take his seat who was very hostile to their party. When their attention is called to the fact that the people of the South regarded it as very humiliating to be required to record the decree of exclusion of their representative men, who only executed their will, from positions of official trust, they reply that the position of the conquered is always humiliating. But that this was no more humiliating than it was for Gen. LEE to surrender his sword to Gen. GRANT, when he had no other means of successful resistance; and no more humiliating than it was for us, under the direction of the President, to meet in solemn convention and repeal the ordinance of secession, which we had passed with so many demonstrations of proud defiance—no more humiliating than it was for us, who boasted of our State credit, to be required to repudiate our State war debt—and no more humiliating than it was, after we had contemned Mr. LINCOLN's Emancipation Proclamation, to ratify it as part of the Constitution of the United States, and incorporate it into our State Constitution.

When told that so large a proportion of our people have, at some time in their lives, held office and sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, that the adoption of the amendment will render it next to impossible for us to organize our courts without the importation of judges, or to find suitable men to fill our county offices, they say they were not aware that this class was so large as it is now represented to be, but that Congress will still have the power, by a two-third vote, to relieve them, and they do not doubt that compliance with the terms on our part will so far soften the feelings of the people of the North, that our judges and other officers will very soon be relieved, except our political leaders, who may be required to submit to exclusion for a longer period.

These are the views of the more moderate wing of the party in power. It is no longer a question whether the freedmen shall vote—that is already decreed in their favor; but the question is *whether the white men who aided in the war against the United States shall vote*. This will not be permitted if we continue to throw obstacles in the way of reconstruction upon the basis of the Constitutional Amendment and universal suffrage.

As I have already stated, the bills passed in the House embody the substance of the more radical programme, except upon the question of general confiscation, for which the popular sentiment is not yet prepared. The Military Bill was amended in the Senate, on motion of Mr. SHERMAN, so as to allow each State to be relieved and readmitted upon the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment and universal suffrage, the latter to be secured by constitutional provision in each State, and the Constitution to be approved by Congress. The bill, as amended, was sent back to the House, where, if the telegrams are reliable, the amendment was rejected, the majority of the House being unwilling to recognize the present State Governments and readmit us to Congress upon our compliance with the terms contained in the Sherman amendment. It seems, however, from the dispatches published, that this was afterward reconsidered, and what is known as the Wilson amendment, which excludes all persons included in the Constitutional Amendment from votings well as from office, was adopted as an additional provision. And also, an amendment that the present State Governments are to be regarded as only provisional, to be displaced at the will of Congress. As thus amended, we are informed, the bill has passed both Houses, and will no doubt become a law, without the President's sanction. This simply gives us a few more days of grace, which is the best that even moderate Republicans will sanction. If our people improve the time, and act promptly, we may save something; if we do not, all is lost. *Our prompt adoption of the Constitutional Amendment and universal suffrage would, in my opinion, settle the question. Nothing less ever will.* It might have the further effect of adjusting the unhappy differences which exist between the President and Congress. He has contended all the while that the question of suffrage belongs to the States. If they move and extend it, he has no reason to be displeased. On the other hand, Congress refuses to recognize the State Governments established under his direction, without their adoption of the Constitutional Amendment and universal suffrage. By a compliance on the part of the States, Congress maintains its point of honor. The Democratic members of Congress have agreed with the President that the suffrage question is one for the States to decide. The pride of each party has been staked upon the maintenance of its position. Unfortunately for us, while this fight is progressing we are between the upper and the nether millstone, being ground to atoms. The longer it lasts, the worse we are ruined.

Here, then, the inquiry naturally presents itself, what is best for us to do? *I answer, "Agree with thine adversary quickly." We are prostrate and powerless.* We can offer no further resistance. The conquerors dictate their own terms, which are heightened in severity by the delay of the conquered to accept them. Because we have lost immensely, is it wise stubbornly to sacrifice the little that is left to us? *The decree has gone forth that some of us*, myself among others, who were called to lead our people and direct public affairs during the late unhappy struggle, *shall be disfranchised, and at least politically sacrificed.* If the sympathies of those whom we represented were not with us, they would be less than human. But is it best that they cling to us till they have made beggars of their wives and children, and plunged themselves into irretrievable ruin, *when their fidelity can do us no good?* I think not. Justice to their wives and children require that we do not encourage them in this course. And above all, if peace, quiet, and returning prosperity can be restored to our unhappy country by the sacrifice, we should make it without further hesitation or delay.

Let us accept the position, as we have already professed to do, *in good faith*. Let us see to it that the laws are faithfully and impartially executed—that the most proscriptive loyalist, and the most degraded freedman, have the same measure of right and justice, which is meted out to our own people. As all are obliged to admit that there can be no future separation, and as we have chosen to remain under the Government of the United States rather than seek homes elsewhere, *we should now do all in our power, while we claim its protection, to discharge faithfully all our duties as citizens.* As we live under it we should look to it as the Government of our own choice. Its flag is now our flag, its credit our credit, and we should determine, come what may, to forget the past, and defend and sustain both with all our ability in future. We have in the South a country of vast fertility and great natural resources. They need development. We have entered upon a new era. We need capital and labor. Neither will come till our difficulties are settled, and our political *status* defined. Every Northern man or foreigner who brings physical strength or capital into Georgia adds to her wealth and should be regarded as a friend and treated as such. In our depressed condition, if men who are void of the better feelings of our nature come among us to insult us by insolence, let us refuse to bandy words with them. Compared with the great mass of the Northern people, these characters are few, and must soon give place to better men. A magnanimous man never rejoices over the sufferings of a fallen adversary. Time will heal most of our wounds, and we who in war were enemies will soon be in peace friends. The sooner this is the case, the better for the whole country. In view of these considerations, *I think it best that we, as the conquered, yield the points in controversy at once.*

It only remains for me to add that I consider it the duty of the Governor of Georgia to call the Legislature together without delay, and to recommend the passage of an act calling a convention of the people of this State, to so change our State Constitution as to provide for universal suffrage in conformity to the measure which has passed Congress, known as the Sherman amendment; and to provide for the early election of a Legislature which will adopt the Constitutional Amendment in accordance with said requirement. We have now the assurance of Congress, in the passage of this bill, that this shall settle the question of our admission. We shall never get better terms. Let us comply with them, and be ready to be represented in the next Congress as soon as possible.

I respectfully suggest that the people of the several counties of the State, who favor the proposed action, hold public meetings, with as little delay as possible, and urge upon the Governor to convene the Legislature and recommend them to take prompt action. The Governor and Legislature were elected before the Constitutional Amendment was proposed, and I respectfully submit that it is their imperative duty, in the present condition of the country, to take the necessary steps to refer this question to the people at the ballot-box. The most appropriate mode of doing this is to order an election for delegates to a Convention to act upon the proposition now submitted by Congress. This they cannot with propriety refuse, if the people demand it. Let the people speak.

If the State will adopt this line of policy, and the Convention will memorialize Congress asking that the judges, county officers, and others necessary to the efficient working of the State Government, be relieved from the provisions of the Constitutional Amendment, I believe the petition, if presented in a proper spirit, will be granted, and we shall soon be relieved of much of the gloom which is now wide spread over the whole South. *If we reject the terms proposed in the Sherman bill, I confess I see no hope for the future.* Should we accept them, I trust the example of Georgia may be followed by other States, and that this vexed question may soon be permanently settled upon the best terms which we will ever be able to get.

I am aware of the rapidity of the changes which we are required to make, and of the natural prejudices which our people entertain against negro suffrage. But we should not forget, in yielding to an inevitable necessity, that these people were raised among us, and naturally sympathise with us. Their conduct during the war proved this. If, then, we treat them kindly, pay them their wages promptly, and in all respects deal justly by them, we shall seldom have cause to complain of their refusal to respect our wishes, or consult our interest at the ballot-box.

As the questions which I have discussed are of vital importance to the whole country; and as I do not wish to be misunderstood or misrepresented, I respectfully request the editor of each newspaper who comments upon my letter, to give it entire to his readers. This is due alike to me and to the public.

Praying that the God who rules the universe may speedily bring order out of confusion, and send his richest blessings upon our whole country, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

Messrs. FOSTER, ALEXANDER, COLLIER and others.

OBITUARY.

Death of James D. B. De Bow.

Mr. JAMES D. B. DE BOW, editor of *De Bow's Review*, died at Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday, after a short illness. He was born in Charleston, S. C., in 1820, and graduated at Charleston College in 1843. Although he pursued a course of study in the law, and was admitted to the bar, he devoted but little attention to the practice of his profession. His tastes led him to literature, and particularly to commercial statistics, and he has long been known as a most able and industrious worker in that department. In 1844 he became chief editor of the *Southern Quarterly Review*, published in his native city, he having previously contributed frequently to its pages. After remaining in this position about two years, he removed to New-Orleans and there established his *Review*, which soon became the organ of the slavery interest, and attained a circulation greater than any similar Southern periodical has ever reached. Mr. DE BOW was for a short time Professor of Political Economy and Commercial Statistics for the University of Louisiana, and for three years was at the head of the Census Bureau of that State. In 1853 he was appointed to the office of Superintendent of the United States Census, and collected and prepared for the Press a large portion of the quarto edition of the census of 1850. He afterward compiled a compendium of the seventh census, and a work in three volumes entitled *Industrial Resources of the Southwest*. He has taken an active part in the various enterprises for the advancement of the interests of the South, and has been a member of nearly every Southern Commercial Convention during the past twenty years. During the war he sympathized and acted with the South, holding an important position under JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Hon. Isaac E. Holmes, of South Carolina.

Hon. ISAAC E. HOLMES, of Charleston, S. C., died on Monday, Feb. 25. He was born in that city April 5, 1796, graduated at Yale College in 1815, and was admitted to the Bar in Charleston in 1818. He was for many years a Representative in the State Legislature, and afterward served from 1839 to 1851 as a Representative in the United States Congress. During his Congressional career he was Chairman of the Committees on Commerce and on the Navy, and was also a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. On the cessation of the recent war, he was one of the Commissioners selected to confer with the Government upon the interests of South Carolina. His health has for some time been feeble and uncertain.

The Virginia Legislature and the Reconstruction Plan.

RICHMOND, Thursday, Feb. 28.

The Legislature of Virginia, whose session expires on Saturday next, will be convened in extra session to take into consideration the Congressional plan of reconstruction.

THE NEW POST-OFFICE SITE.

About City Jobs.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Why is it that the *Herald* makes such fierce war on the new Post-office location? Can there be any fear that the noble structure recently erected on the corner of Broadway and Ann-street will be eclipsed or hid from sight from any present point of view? Was the *Herald* virtuously indignant when the Ann-street job was being denounced on all hands? *That was a job*, the most stupendous of all jobs, and would have been of immense benefit to the surrounding property *at the expense of the City at large*, and not as is usual at the expense alone of the property benefited. Mayor HOFFMAN very properly put his veto on that job. Does that fact influence the *Herald* in its strictures on *Post-office Commissioner* HOFFMAN? Every one will admit that the widening of Ann-street would afford great relief to that crowded thoroughfare of our City, and is probably the best thing that could be done if done fairly and in usual course, and the *Herald* should see that the erection of the new Post-office at the point of the Park would hasten the matter. As to the selection of the site, it is pretty thoroughly understood that none other so suitable could be obtained. The Commissioners advertised in the *Herald* and other leading papers for two weeks or more, and I learn that St. John's Park was the only other property offered in response. The *Herald* advocates a change of location to St. Paul's Church, the Astor House, or STEWART'S Broadway and Chambers-street store. I am informed that the Consistory of St. Paul's Church positively refused to sell that property, and were a unit in the matter, giving good reasons for the refusal. Neither of the other points would begin to accommodate the business. The present cramped and crowded office complained of as affording scarcely room for the newspaper and foreign letter business alone, is larger than the Stewart property, and within a few of feet as large as the Astor. St. John's Park entirely off the track of business could not be thought of. The Common Council have in former years offered to sell the Government space in the Park for a Post-office and United States Court Building. Both Mayors TIEMANN and WOOD sanctioned such offers, and procured the authority of the State Legislature in 1857 and in 1861 to sell a portion of the Park for that purpose. The space allotted it is true is large and valuable, but it must be remembered that our own City derives the greater part of the benefit in the erection of this new building. Philadelphia gave the Government a very valuable site on its Main-street, and Boston offers a valuable plot for the same purpose. The location is well adapted to the erection of a building that will be a credit to the Government of the City, commencing with a gentle curve of 150 feet at the lower end of the Park, it expands to 320 feet on the upper front. The liberal offer of the Commissioners will no doubt bring out the best art of our architects to cover this space with a building ornamental, adapted to the purposes intended and to the convenience of our citizens and visitors. This, with the other public buildings in the Park, the new *Herald* building, the Astor House and others will make this vicinity the most striking point in the City, and unequaled elsewhere. The objection that it takes away breathing space is, I imagine, of little weight, particularly as we have two noble rivers within five minutes' walk. Every man, women and child in the City is aware that the Park has long since served its purpose, and of late years has been somewhat of a nuisance with its surroundings of apple-stands, porters' wagons, &c., &c. Every well-informed citizen understands the difficulties in the way of procuring title to the amount of land in one parcel necessary for this purpose. A year or more has been spent in seeking for a location, and now, when the selection has been made to the satisfaction of a vast majority of our citizens, the few and trivial objections of the small minority should not be permitted to come in the way of the speedy consummation of the project. The *Herald* will better serve the views and interests of its readers by advocating the speedy completion of the sale of the Park site, and the Council will gain the thanks of the public by voting down buncombe resolutions of reconsideration.

Fifty-five years' residence in this City entitles me, I think, to sign myself KNICKERBOCKER.

Railroad Transportation Service.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The inclosed order of the Quartermaster-General being of public interest, especially with the railroad community, is transmitted for insertion, if you desire, in your news columns.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

By order of Quartermaster-General,

ALEXANDER BLISS,

Brevet-Col. U. S. A., in charge Fourth Division.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9.—By authority of the Secretary of War, the military rates prescribed by the circular of the Quartermaster-General of May 1, 1862, will cease to apply in settlement for railroad transportation services rendered after the first day of March, 1867.

Officers of the Quartermaster's Department are informed that unless a more favorable special arrangement can be made with the railroad companies, separately or in conjunction, either for fixed periods or in each case as it arises, settlement may be made at the rate of the public tariff, at date of service, of the railroad company or railroad line performing the transportation.

Officers paying railroad transportation accounts will be careful to provide themselves with authentic and official copies of the tariff of the railroads performing the services in force at the dates of service.

The forms of transportation orders and of bills of lading now in use, or as they may be modified by the revised regulations of the Quartermaster's Department, will be adhered to, and also the Government classification of stores and general method of settlement of accounts until further orders.

The restrictions hitherto existing upon payment to railroads which have received grants of lands from the Government are still in force.

D. H. RUCKER,
Acting Quartermaster-General,
Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

Cretans at Home.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Half the session of our Legislature has passed. What has it done?

Members have been busy enough with private claim bills and political caucusing—very busy indeed—never more so. But what have they done for the public? They have passed a resolution of sympathy with the Cretans in their heroic struggle against the stolid and brutal Turk! We trust it will comfort the Cretan women flying from the sack of their villages, and notify the Sultan that the eyes of the universe are upon him.

But our Cretans at home—what has the Legislature, after sitting fifty days, done for them? Nothing! Here in the City of New-York we have twice as many Cretans as there are in Crete, and their sufferings, if not as acute, are not less deadly. We have 500,000 of them living in tenement-houses. Three years have now passed since Drs. MOTT and PARKER and their associates made their well-known report upon the condition of their congregation of Cretans (*The Sanitary Condition of New-York*, D. APPLETON & Co.) They showed that in a majority of those abodes healthy and decent human life was an impossibility. Ten thousand extra deaths per annum, beside 200,000 extra cases of sickness, are caused by the foul miasmas generated in and around the tenement-houses of New-York. This is the deliberate conclusion of the best physicians we have among us, after an exhaustive study of the facts. They tell us, too, that New-York, the youngest of the great cities of the world, is the most densely peopled. We have one square mile in surface on this Island of Manhattan, upon which 290,000 people live! which is half as much again as the population of the densest similar mile of crowded London.

Why is this? It is because the Island of Manhattan is thirteen miles long and only two miles wide. The business of the City is chiefly done at the southern end of it—the last two miles of it. The working man *must* live within an hour of his work; ought to live within half an hour of it, and likes to live within a quarter of an hour. Hence the cram and crush, and filth and death of the tenement-houses in the lower part of the City.

The first measure of relief must be a quicker communication between the two ends of Manhattan Island. We want exterior or side lines of steam cars between the Battery and Westchester County.

The workmen of New-York do not want charity; no, not even in the form of model tenement-houses. They have in our own savings banks in this City *seventy millions of dollars*. What they want is space. Cut down the distance to Westchester County from an hour and a half to half an hour, and thousands of them will soon be living in cottages of their own, and come to town with flowers in their button-holes from their own gardens.

The Commission appointed by the Senate to investigate this subject, has reported. They recommend one system, already established in other cities, and advise that another plan, not yet practically tested, be tried. This was well. But there the matter rests. No bill has yet been introduced by them designed to relieve these Cretans who live 150 miles from Albany and 10 miles from a low-priced lot. Half the session is gone; the fifty days remaining are rapidly flying by; private bills are numberless and pressing. Surely another session will not close without *some* action by the Senate, recommended by the "Commission." The "relief of Broadway" is not the relief we are now advocating as a *public necessity*. Our Cretans do not live on Broadway nor frequent Broadway, and a single line under, upon or above Broadway will not relieve them. Chatham-square and Hudson-street are nearer the centres of our Cretans. New steam lines from thence to Westchester County are the boon desired by 500,000 souls, and will probably aid morality as much as the churches and charities on this island, without disparagement to either.

Let the Senators who investigated this subject last season now make themselves an honorable record as a "Commission," by inaugurating *practical remedies on practicable routes*. Half a million of denizens of this City are watching and waiting for their action.

Wives and daughters of Senators and Assemblymen, we invoke your aid and influence. Plead for the 50,000 wives who have no real homes, and barely shelter, in the Cretan Wards of this City; for the 50,000 girls growing up to womanhood in localities where Drs. MOTT, PARKER, and associates, declare purity to be almost impossible. Make the fact that 300 extra lives, and 7,500 cases of needless sickness are the ratio for this year for each Senatorial vote in our State Senate, and one-fourth as many attach to each Assemblyman.

Gentlemen of the Senate Commission, we commend the following item appearing among the proceedings of our Health Board during last month:

The Sanitary Superintendent submitted the following letter, together with a corroborative statement from one of the Sanitary Inspectors:

No. 50 TRINITY-PLACE,
FIRST WARD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, Jan. 7, 1867.

Dr. Dalton:

DEAR SIR: We have in our school quite a number of children who live in cellars along Washington-street, and who are oftentimes delayed in their attendance at school on account of the incoming tide, the children being obliged to remain in bed on account of the high water in their rooms. This occurs all along the street. The children suffer with fever and are constantly ill. I thought I would speak of it to you in the hope that the Board of Health might take some action in regard to these basements where so much disease is bred.

Yours, respectfully,

M. DUPUY,
Children's Aid Society.

Dr. DALTON said that of seventy-eight deaths from scarlet fever, occurring since Dec. 15, sixty-six occurred in tenement-houses.

We have seen it stated elsewhere that 70 children were actually known to be kept in bed at one time by high tide as above stated! Dr. DALTON has elsewhere stated the number of tenement-houses in this City at over 18,000, and that of these over 15,000 were last month known to be in a bad sanitary condition.

It were mockery to expatiate on such facts as these. If they have not innate eloquence to move the hearts and votes of our Senators and Assemblymen, no words of ours can.

Let not those you love and influence neglect this great question longer, and you will be a valued friend of our home Cretans.

J. P., No. 182 East Eighteenth-street.

FEB. 27, 1867.

The foregoing article is from one of the most noted literary pens in this City, and its earnest tones is but an echo of public sentiment and the general intense feeling on the subject of better means of transit on Manhattan Island.

"Never Known to Miss a Stich."

I have had one of your machines in my family for two years, during which time it has been thoroughly tested at every description of plain sewing—from the finest cambric to the heaviest Canada tweed—and in every case with entire satisfaction. *It has never been known to miss a stitch*, nor has it been in the slightest degree out of repair. For extreme simplicity—ease of management—and excellence of work—it stands without a rival. My wife, though of delicate health, works it with perfect ease. Letter of J. H. Smith, Frelighsburg, C. E., to Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co., dated Dec. 1, 1866.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all the interesting news of the day. Also, the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; two columns of agricultural matter specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $8; ten copies, $15. Payments invariably in advance.

We would Say to Every Mother

Who has a suffering child, go at once and procure a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the little one immediately, will allay all pain, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, regulates the bowels, and cures wind colic. By relieving the child from pain, it allows it quiet, natural sleep, and comforts the mother. Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Having the *fac simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

By Other's Faults the Wise Correct their own, observed the cute individual who, on noticing that one of his friends used ordinary perfumes, immediately supplied himself with PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS.

Public Health.

We feel justified in calling the attention of physicians and the public to the fact, that there exists only one preparation in the world, which by reason of its efficacy as a remedy, and its unsurpassed taste as a nutricious beverage, possesses so many indorsements by science, and that is HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE OF HEALTH, the greatest tonic invigorator and remedy of the age.

It has been stated in the report by the Special Committee to the New-York Academy of Medicine, that Hoff's Malt differs in some marked particulars from the usual preparations of malt known as ale, beer and porter; further, that it is calculated to act as a mild tonic, and even as a nutrient, especially in consequence of the moderate quantity of alcohol it contains in comparison with them.

We confine ourselves to the statement that Hoff's Malt Extract contains less alcohol than the mildest beer, and more nutricious matters than the strongest; and we rely upon the profession and the public to give the preference to this preparation over all the alcoholic drinks, and other so-named specifics which are praised only by their proprietors.

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.

Depot for America No. 542 Broadway.

Price per single dozen $6.

One dozen and upwards delivered to any part of the City and suburbs.

Sold by Druggists generally.

A Card

The Grover & Baker Sewing-Machine Company beg to inform their patrons and the public that while their establishment, No. 495 Broadway, is being repaired and refitted, their business will be continued as usual at the adjoining premises, No. 497.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Mrs. H. A. Camp respectfully announces to her friends and the public that she has opened a Children's Clothing-store on the second floor of No. 896 Broadway, New-York.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Miller & Co., No. 387 Canal-st., after May 1, Union-square.—Ladies', misses' and children's gaiter and button boots, all styles and prices. MILLER & CO., after May 1, Union-square.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray Hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Weed Sewing-Machine—Improved. Wheel or Drop Feed. Salesroom, No. 613 Broadway.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

At Everdell's Card Depot, 302 Broadway—The new Wedding and Crystal Visiting Cards.

Florence

REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

Best family sewing-machine in the world.

FLORENCE S. M. CO.,
No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial.*"] 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Lockwood's Paper Collars and Envelopes. W. E. & E. D. LOCKWOOD, 310 Broadway.

MARRIED.

AUCHMUTY—SCHERMERHORN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 27, by Rev. Dr. Parker, of Amherst, RICHARD TYLDEN AUCHMUTY to ELLEN, daughter of the late Augustus Schermerhorn.

BRAINERD—MUNSON.—On Wednesday, Feb. 27, by Rev. J. D. Wells, D. D., assisted by Rev. Chas. Pomeroy, CHARLES M. BRAINERD to ISABELLA J., daughter of the late Jno. Munson, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

HUNT—ALLEN.—At Pembroke, Mass., on Tuesday, Feb. 26, by Rev. Morrill Allen, Mr. N. F. T. HUNT, of New-York, to FLORENCE, daughter of Wm. P. Allen, Esq., of Scituate, and grand-daughter of the officiating clergymen. No cards.

EYER—STILLMAN.—On Thursday, Feb. 28, at St. Paul's Church, by Rev. Dr. Dix, JAMES B. EYER to ADDIE, second daughter of Thomas Stillman, Esq., of this City. [illegible]

SHAW—MCBRIDE.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 21, by Rev. Thos. Street, Mr. J. THERON SHAW, of Searsville, Orange County, N. Y., to Miss MARTHA MCBRIDE, of this City.

☞ Orange County papers please copy.

SMITH—BENNETT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 28, by Rev. Dr. John Manning, of Bay Ridge, L. I., Mr. L. H. SMITH to Miss MARTHA, youngest daughter of the late Winant J. Bennett, of Bay Ridge, both of Brooklyn. No cards.

VAN WYCK—MCLAUGHLIN.—On Tuesday, Feb. 26, at the residence of the bride's parents, Perth Amboy, N. J., by Rev. Smith Pyne, D. D., Mr. PHILIP VAN RENSSELAER VAN WYCK, of New-York, to SALVADORA, daughter of the late John T. McLaughlin, U. S. N.

VINGUT—FLOYD.—On Wednesday evening, Feb. 27, at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, by Most Rev. John McCloskey, Archbishop of New-York, GEORGE T. VINGUT, of Havana, Cuba, to SARAH AUGUSTA, daughter of David Van Horne Floyd, of this City.

WHITNEY—ROBINSON.—On Thursday, Feb. 28, by Rev. S. B. Halliday, EBENEZER WHITNEY to Miss ELIZA ROBINSON.

DIED.

AIKMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 28, Mr. HUGH AIKMAN, in the 77th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 16 Harrison-st., on Monday, March 4, at 3 P. M.

BROWN.—On Wednesday morning, Feb. 27, THOMAS BROWN, in the 83d year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his sons, Thomas G., Augustus L. and Charles E. Brown, are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his son, Thomas G. Brown, No. 170 West 48th-st., on Friday, March 1, at 2 P. M.

DOUGLAS.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb. 27, JOHN DOUGLAS, late of Whithorn, Scotland, in the 35th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of his uncle, Wm. Anderson, No. 220 Raymond-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, at 2 P. M.

☞ Glasgow papers please copy.

KING.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, Feb. 27, Mrs. ADALINE KING, widow of Earl S. King, in her 67th year.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral Saturday morning, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Sarah H. Tuthill, No. 198 Railroad-av., Jersey City.

HOWELL.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Feb. 26, at Mamaroneck, ALIDA PALMER HOWELL, second daughter of Cecelia A. Howell and the late Ephraim H. Howell.

The funeral services will take place at the residence of her grandfather, Thomas Palmer, at Mamaroneck, on Friday, March 1, at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend. Carriages will be at the depot to meet the 11:30 A. M. New-Haven cars from 27th-st.

MILLER.—On Wednesday, Feb. 27, PETER MILLER, in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 750 8th-av., on Friday, March 1, at 1 o'clock P. M.

SICKELS.—At Harlem, on Thursday, Feb. 28, after a short and severe illness, HESTER A., relict of the late Dr. John Sickels, in the 73d year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

SKINNER.—At Inwood, Thursday afternoon, Feb. 28, EMILY AUGUSTA, infant daughter of J. H. and Sarah Skinner, aged 7 months and 17 days.

Funeral services at Southport M. E. Church at 3 o'clock on Saturday, March 2.

THOMAS.—In Elizabeth, N. J., RICHARD WARD THOMAS, son of William W. and E. M. Thomas, aged 6 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from St. John's Church, Elizabeth, on Friday, March 1, at 3 o'clock P. M.

TREDWELL.—At Port Richmond, S. I., Wednesday, Feb. 27, Mrs. ANN, relict of Samuel J. Tredwell, in the 73d year of her age, at the residence of her son, Abr. H. Tredwell.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral at the Reformed Dutch Church, at 1½ o'clock on Friday, March 1, without further notice. Boats leave Pier No. 19 North River at 12 M.

WICKHAM.—On Thursday morning, Feb. 28, HENRY W. WICKHAM, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, Flushing, L. I., on Friday afternoon, March 1, at 3 o'clock. Carriages will be at the depot, Flushing, to meet the 2 P. M. New-York and Flushing cars from James-slip. His remains will be taken to Mattituck, L. I., for interment Saturday morning.

WATT.—On Wednesday, Feb. 27, ARCHIBALD WATT, in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 139th-st. and 7th-av., on Saturday, March 2, at 12 o'clock.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 119.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at the corner of Bowery and First-street, aged about sixty-five years, stout built, gray hair, full face, bald on the front of the head, dressed as follows: Black silk hat, Beebe's make; brown sack overcoat, brown undercoat, black vest, brown pants, gaiter shoes, long woolen stockings, brown silk gloves. Found on the person the following articles: A carpenter's rule, two lead pencils, four dollars and thirty-five cents in pockets.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

W. C. GOVER, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 120.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 6 North River, aged about thirty years, stout built, brown hair, good teeth, full face, about five feet six inches high, moustache, and hair under the lower lip, dressed as follows: No hat, two coats, double-breasted vest, black pants, calf boots, silk scarf, with little gold pin and stone, white cotton shirt, underdrawers and knit woolen shirt. Found on the person the following articles: Had on two coats, the under one a blue sack, and the overcoat heavy black frock; in the right hand pocket found a tobacco pouch, in his vest, six cigars. The body had apparently been in the water about a fortnight. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.

MOURNING GOODS.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has constantly on hand a full assortment of Bombazines and all other Mourning Dress Goods; also, Bonnets, Shawls, Cloaks, Veils, Crapes, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c. N. B.—Ladies waited on with goods at their residence. Suits to order on short notice. No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA-WEED TONIC, AND MANDRAKE PILLS.

These deservedly celebrated and popular medicines have effected a revolution in the healing art, and proved the fallacy of several maxims which have for many years obstructed the progress of medical science. The false supposition that "Consumption is incurable" deterred physicians from attempting to find remedies for that disease; and patients afflicted with it reconciled themselves to death without making any effort to escape from a doom which they supposed to be unavoidable. It is now proved, however, that *Consumption can be cured*, and that it *has been* cured in a very great number of cases, (some of them apparently desperate ones,) by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup alone; and, in other cases, by the same medicine, in connection with Schenck's Sea-weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, one or both, according to the requirements of the case. Dr. Schenck himself, who has enjoyed uninterrupted good health for more than twenty-five years, was supposed at one time to be at the very gate of death, his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless and abandoned him to his fate. He was cured by the aforesaid Syrup; and since his recovery many thousands similarly afflicted have used Dr. Schenck's medicines with the same remarkable success. Full directions for the use of them accompany each bottle.

Dr. Schenck will be at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, EVERY TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. A full supply of his medicines may be obtained there at all times.

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READINGS FOR EVERY DAY IN LENT. Selected from the writings of Jeremy Taylor, by Miss SEWELL. 1 vol., 18mo, cloth; extra beveled boards; red edges. Price $1 50. Agents wanted.

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CUCUMBERS FOR SALE.

DAMAGED BY WATER.

$25,000 worth of damaged Books, almost given away.

LEGGAT BROTHERS,
No. 113 Nassau-st., below Beekman.

REMOVAL.

MORTIMER & DEBOST,
HAVE REMOVED TO
NO. 37 MERCER-ST., CORNER GRAND-ST.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Hamburg, per steamer *Allemannia*, for Ireland via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer *City of New-York*, and for France, via Havre, per steamer *Mississippi*, will close at this office on SATURDAY, March 2, at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:05 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:45 A. M. Stations E and F, 7:30 A. M.; Station G, 7:25 A. M.

JAMES KELLY, P. M.

BANK-STREET TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—The annual meeting will be held at the Chapel, No. 117 Bank-st., THIS (Friday) EVENING, March 1, at 7:45 P. M. Addresses by Prof. B. D. L. SOUTHERLAND, Mr. S. R. WELLS, and others. Singing by the Temperance Quartette.

AWAY WITH SPECTACLES.

OLD EYES MADE NEW

easily, without doctor or medicine. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents.

Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FOR the married. Sent, in sealed envelope, on receipt of 10 cents.

Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of "Medical Common Sense," No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

AWAY WITH UNCOMFORTABLE TRUSSES—COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

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EUROPEAN GUIDE-BOOKS.—FOR LIST of best Handbooks of England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, Spain, and other countries; Guides to Paris, London, Vienna, Florence, &c., see March number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, 20 cents, by first post. Address FOWLER & WELLS, New-York.

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A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE for use by HAND or FOOT, with Patent REVERSIBLE motion at $25.

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A SPLENDID OPENING for [illegible]

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BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
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U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

REMOVAL.

MARCH 1, 1867.

We have this day REMOVED to the MORE COMMODIOUS OFFICE,

NO. 12 WALL-STREET,

DIRECTLY OPPOSITE OUR FORMER OFFICE.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, &c.

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EXCHANGE all issues of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES for the NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS at market rates.

The holders of the Seven-Thirties thereby RECEIVE a DIFFERENCE and obtain a Bond, WITH ACCRUED INTEREST FROM JAN. 1, bearing 6 per cent. Gold Interest, EQUAL TO 8¼ IN CURRENCY.

IMPORTERS supplied with GOLD at the market price, and COIN constantly on hand FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

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AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
ON COMMISSION,
No. 26 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO COLLECTIONS.

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Eighth National Bank,

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Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st., dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

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Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

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FOR SALE.

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PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $23,000,000.

An Act to create a loan for the redemption of the over-due bonds of the Commonwealth.

Whereas, The bonds of the Commonwealth, and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to twenty-three millions of dollars, have been over-due and unpaid for some time past; and,

Whereas, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market: therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer be, and are hereby authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first of February and first of August, in the City of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely: Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years, and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor-General, and registered in the books of the Auditor-General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia: the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, et cetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. The bids for the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer and awarded to the highest bidder. Provided, that no certificate hereby authorized to be issued shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

SEC. 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now over due, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer may prescribe; and every bidder for the loan now authorized to be issued shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committees, or other persons, holding in a fiduciary capacity bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State, or money, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

SEC. 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

SEC. 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.

SEC. 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal or local taxation after the interest due February first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.

SEC. 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven. JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the office of the State Treasurer, in the City of Harrisburgh, Penn., until 12 o'clock M., on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be indorsed as follows: "Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburgh, Penn., U. S. A.

Bids will be received for $5,000,000, reimbursable in five years and payable in ten years; $8,000,000 reimbursable in ten years and payable in fifteen years; and $10,000,000 reimbursable in fifteen years and payable in twenty-five years. The rate of interest to be either five or six per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local and municipal taxes.

The over-due bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the over-due loans aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or over-due loans.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General.
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 19 BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1867.

SINKING FUND BONDS OF THE ABOVE- named Company, this day drawn for payment at the office of the Company on the 1st day of March next, amounting to $20,000, viz.: Nos. 459, 267, 48, 200, 203, 586, 447, 103, 161, 816, 847, 86, 439, 641, 291, 309, 841, 916, 642, 662.

EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD,
SOLON HUMPHREYS,
ISAAC H. KNOX,
Trustees.

PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,
NO. 205½ WALNUT-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCK- HOLDERS and election of Directors of the Preston Coal and Improvement Company will be held at the office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, March 6, 1867, at 12 M.
H. P. RUTTER, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAIL- ROAD COMPANY—The coupons of this Company, due March 1, will be paid on and after this date at the Ocean National Bank, in the City of New-York.
GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81…	110½	110¾	June, 7-30………	105⅝	105¾
Coupon, 1881……	110½	110⅝	July, 7-30………	105⅝	105¾
5-20 Regist'd '62.	107¾	108	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	117½	117¾
5-20 Coupon, '62.	111	111¼	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	117	117¼
5-20 Coupon, '64.	107⅞	108¼	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	116¼	116½
5-20 Coupon, '65.	108⅝	108⅞	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	115½	115¾
5-20 " new, '65.	105⅝	106⅛	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	114¼	114½
10-40 Registered.	98	98¼	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	112¼	112½
10-40 Coupon……	101¼	101½	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	111¼	111½
Gold……………	140⅛	140¼	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	110¾	111
August, 7-30……	105⅞	106¼	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	110¼	110½

We keep on hand a supply of

NEW 5-20 BONDS

to give in exchange for all issues of

7.30 TREASURY NOTES,

paying the market rates for Treasury Notes, and selling the Bonds at a price to make it advantageous for correspondents to make the exchange.
VERMILYE & CO.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF MORRIS and Essex Railroad Company 1st mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, 50 years to run, interest payable May and November. VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.

GEO. C. DUNBAR,

NO. 46 PINE-ST.,

Dealer in Southern and Western Railroad Securities, State, County and Town Bonds of every description, &c., &c.

NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH CO.'S

STOCK FOR SALE.

Apply to GEORGE C. DUNBAR,
No. 46 Pine-st.

U. S. SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS.

NO. 16 SOUTH 3D-ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
BROKERS IN
STOCKS AND GOLD

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
ESTABLISHED FIFTEEN YEARS.

Insurance, City Railroads, Gas-light, Bank, Telegraph, Express, Manufacturing and Mining Stocks receive special attention, and some on hand for sale, paying from 10 to 20 per cent. dividends, at low rates for investments.

HOLDERS OF U. S. 7 3.10 NOTES

OF ALL ISSUES
Can have them exchanged for the
NEW 5-20 BONDS OF 1865
on the most favorable terms, without delay, by applying to
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities.
No. 32 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

QUEENS COUNTY INTEREST.

The interest, due March 1, on the bonds of Queens County, also any bonds maturing at that date will be paid at the Atlantic National Bank of Brooklyn, or by the Treasurer at his office in the village of Flushing.
CHARLES L. ROE, County Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD BONDS FOR SALE.—Will be sold at public auction by JOSEPH L. HENSHAW, at the Merchants' Exchange Reading-room, in the City of Boston, on SATURDAY, March 2, 1867, at 12½ P. M., $100,000 of the First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, with the coupons since October, 1860, inclusive, attached. The said Bonds are held as collateral for the notes of said Company, and will be sold for the non-payment thereof. The line of the road upon which said Bonds are secured is from Logansport to Valparaiso, in the State of Indiana, and now forms a considerable part of the important line known as the "Chicago and Great Eastern Railroad." The securities may be examined on application to the auctioneer. The sale to be strictly for cash, and purchasers will be required to pay to the auctioneer five per cent. on the amount of their bids as earnest money at the time of sale, and the balance within three days thereafter.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 84 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1867.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot 19 bonds, numbered as follows: 294, 583, 62, 430, 42, 570, 81, 244, 443, 234, 24, 78, 158, 524, 144, 207, 568, 80 and 258, of $1,000 each, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1867.

The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO.,
PITTSBURGH, Feb. 21, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING FOR THE election of Board of Directors, for the ensuing year, of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of March, 1867, at 12 o'clock. The Stock and Bond Transfer Books will be closed on March 2, at 2 P. M., and reopen 21st.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1867.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELEC- tion for ten Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 4th day of March prox., between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 1 o'clock P. M.
By order, JOHN EADIE, Secretary.

NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1867.

PAST DUE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company exchanged for Second Series Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of said road, on application at our office.
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD CO., NO. 57 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1867.

COUPONS FROM THE BONDS OF THE Peninsula Railroad Company, due March 1, 1867, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at this office. A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

ENNISKILLEN PETROLEUM AND REFINERY CO.,
OFFICE NO. 48 BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1867.

THE STOCKHOLDERS IN THIS COM- pany will meet on TUESDAY, March 12, 1867, at 2 P. M. By order of the Board of Trustees.
JAMES S. WHITE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the AMERICAN UMBRELLA FRAME COMPANY, for the election of seven Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 179 Hester-st., on TUESDAY, March 12, at 1 o'clock P. M.
JOSEPH BLACK, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements [illegible] does not clog; has no complications of gearing or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required. GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

MAISON DOREE.—NEW-YORK, FEB. 27, 1867.—All persons having claims due, or to grow due, against FRANCISCO MARTINEZ, or his estate, or against the undersigned, personally, or as Administratrix with the will annexed of said FRANCISCO MARTINEZ, are requested to present full statements of such claims at the office of JOHN FOWLER, Jr., Esq., Counsellor-at-Law, No. 31 Nassau-st., New-York, on or before the 22d day of March, 1867.
ADELE P. MARTINEZ, widow and sole devisee of FRANCISCO MARTINEZ, and Administratrix with the will annexed.

CLEANLINESS!—A STOVE MOST BRILLIANT- ly polished in two minutes for less than one farthing, W. G. NIXEY'S celebrated registered black lead. A new domestic discovery. Cannot be wasted.

The advantages of this elegant chemical preparation are great saving of time, cleanliness of application, smallness of quantity required, and the prevention of waste, dust, and its destructive consequences. Further, it ultimately produces a pure metallic coating of a high degree of brilliancy and durability, reflecting both light and heat. (See specimen on the sides of each block. Sold everywhere, in solid blocks, 1d., 2d., 4d., 1s. Works No. 12 Soho-square, London. Agents wanted.

THREE (3) SHARES IN THE CONSUMERS BENEFIT COAL COMPANY for sale, price $20. $30 paid up. Address W. H., Box No. 103 *Times* Office. N. B.—Coal due on the above can be had at cost of working.

ANY PERSON HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST LYNSEN Y. CLARKE will please present the same to S. X. CLARKE, at the office of C. D. NEWMAN, No. 60 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE AN IRON SAFE, small or medium size. Call at No. 2 Harrison-st., New-York.

NEW BOOKS AND STANDARD WORKS loaned at EVERETT CIRCULATING LIBRARY, No. 72 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should [illegible] to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—UNION SQUARE.

The house and grounds known as the Maison Dorée, 45x208 feet, through to 15th-st.; possession 1st of April next. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

This property is offered for sale by special authority from H. C. ADAMS, Feb. 28, 1867.

ALBERT HAMILTON,

NO. 137 BROADWAY,
REAL ESTATE LOANS, &c.,
City and Country Property for Sale.

ELEGANT HOUSE ON MADISON-AV.,

FOR SALE BY HOMER MORGAN
No. 2 Pine-st.

One of the elegant and complete houses in the City is offered for sale in consequence of the owner going abroad to reside. The decorations are in Marcotte's best style. Furniture costly and elegant.
House alone $60,000. House and furniture, $75,000.
House, furniture and stable, with stable lot, $90,000; or, house and stable, without furniture, $75,000.
Permits will be required.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY BROWN- stone half-English basement house for sale on 42d-st. (wide street,) built in most substantial manner by day's work; independent wall, and side window; has all the modern improvements, and separate staircase for servants; size, 20x58x100. If sold immediately, before owner leaves City, price $32,000. Possession May 1. Apply to POTTER BROTHER & BELLAMY, No. 3 Pine-st., up stairs.

BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE, NO. 271 Lexington-av., for sale: four stories, with all improvements, nearly new, and beautifully frescoed in encaustic, from basement to attic; with or without the new and elegant furniture. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or ALLEN & BROWN, No. 63 Broadway.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.—FOR SALE on 152d-st., between Broadway and 11th-av., a large and handsome house, elegantly finished, and replete with every convenience; 50 feet square; very large [illegible] For permit apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A FIRST-CLASS H. S. BRICK HOUSE, No. 220 7th-av., 42x42, $14,500; do. 204 47th-st., $12,000; do. 154 50th-st., $11,000; E. B. S., No. 221 52d-st., $13,000; all are between Broadway and 8th-av., very finely located, and within half block of Broadway cars; will be sold on very accommodating terms. Apply to owner No. 112 45th-st., near Broadway, before 12 and after 3.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST ELEGANT establishments in this City, located on 40th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.; house 30 feet wide, built and finished in the very best manner for the present owner's occupancy, and now only sold on account of his changing his residence. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house and full lot No. 19 East 25th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.; house and situation both desirable; immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or to MERRITT TRIMBLE, No. 83 John-st.

FOR SALE—IN CONSEQUENCE OF FAMILY going to Europe, four-story brown-stone elegant house on 36th-st., between Park and Lexington avs., with or without the furniture; one of the best houses offered for sale. Price $40,000, or $50,000 with furniture. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FOUR-STORY BROWN- stone front houses on 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., $25,000 each; also, two on 42d-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway, 25 feet wide, $40,000 each.
J. B. TALLMAN.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY house on 28th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., will be sold on favorable terms; also a valuable corner property north of Bleecker-st., near Broadway. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—100 FEET WEST OF BROADWAY on Houston-st., 47 feet front; the old buildings pay more than net interest, and a new one would pay fifteen per cent. steadily. Apply to the owner at No. 54 Greene-st.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE EXTRA WELL- built three-story house and lot, No. 351 10th-st.; has stone cornice, mahogany doors, gas, range, hot and cold water; house 50 feet deep. Inquire of J. WANGLER, No. 346 10th-st.

FOR SALE—THE NEW BROWN-STONE FIRST- class four-story high-stoop house, with extension and lot, No. 57 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., finished in splendid style, with rosewood doors, &c. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK house No. 26 West 37th-st., 24x63, (lot half the block,) with or without mirrors, carpets, gas-fixtures, &c. For permits, apply to WILLIAM H. LEE, Nos. 314 and 316 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON 16TH-ST., NEAR UNION- square, a handsome three-story house, 26 feet wide, 55 feet deep; lot 103 feet deep; price $35,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

37TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—FIRST-CLASS four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 22-60, frescoed and in superior order. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

BOULEVARD LOTS FOR SALE.—110 LOTS on 115th, 116th, 117th and 118th sts., Broadway, and front on Hudson River, including water right. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE LARGE house on the corner of 23d-st. and 7th-av.; suitable for a club or large boarding-house or business purpose. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE NEW AND COMMODIOUS first-class private stable, No. 179 Lexington-av., having five stalls and ample carriage room. Apply at No. 215 Water-st.

A HANDSOME CORNER ON UNION- SQUARE for sale. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

ELEGANT HOUSES

NEAR
PROSPECT PARK.
LOCALITY
MORE ACCESSIBLE,
MORE BEAUTIFUL,
MORE HEALTHY
THAN
CENTRAL PARK.

Stylish new brown-stone houses, with all modern improvements, on 3d-st., a Belgian-paved boulevard leading directly to the Park, will be sold by J. COLE, auctioneer, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, on WEDNESDAY, March 6, 1867, at 12 o'clock A. M.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—ON PORTLAND- av., a beautiful brown-stone house; parlors handsomely frescoed. As the owner desires to relinquish housekeeping for the present, it can be had at a bargain. Also, others (new) in the street, and a magnificent stone house corner of Oxford-st. and Hanson-place. H. MACOMBER & SON, No. 321 Fulton-av., near Elliott-place.

FOR SALE—POSSESSION APRIL 1, THE MOD- ern-built, three-story brick house and lot No. 242 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, near Wall-st. Ferry; in perfect order, and all improvements; price $9,000; furniture to be sold, if wanted. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—ON NEWTOWN CREEK, THE 16 lots of land, with dock lately occupied by the Laurel Oil Works. Apply on premises, near Calvary Cemetery, to R. WALLACE, or HEYE, PALMER & RIES, No. 39 Broad-st.

CAN'T HELP IT—WILL SELL AT A SACRI- fice, house and 8 lots in Brooklyn, only $6,500; convenient to cars. Call on JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—EITHER IN NEW- York or Brooklyn, a good three-story brick house, with modern improvements. Address, stating location and rent, S. G., Box 151 *Times* Office. House agents need not apply.

WANTED—WITHIN TWENTY MILES OF CITY, a cottage with 7 to 10 rooms, unfurnished, on or near salt water preferred, with stable and one or more acres; a lease of 3 to 5 years; not exceeding $700 per year. Address COTTAGE, Carleton & Smith, No. 171 Broadway.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS, WELL-FUR- nished house, for one or two years from May 1, for a small private family; no notice will be taken of answers to this advertisement, unless they state lowest rent and situation of house. Address Box 4,409 N. Y. Post-office.

A FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED BE- TWEEN Norwalk and New-York, containing six bedrooms, and accommodations for three or four servants; terms must be moderate. Address T. R. W., Box No. 159 Post-office, New-York City.

WANTED—TO RENT OR LEASE, A FAMILY dwelling in Brooklyn, situated between Fulton, Court, Atlantic and the Heights. Address C. S. LITTLE, No. 59 Fulton-st., New-York.

A PHYSICIAN WISHES TO RENT AN office, &c., in an English basement house with a private family, above 14th-st., and central; reference given and required. Address PHYSICIAN, No. 49 East 21st-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD—WITH FURNISHED rooms, in a private family, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen—can be had at No. 93 South Oxford-st., Brooklyn, on same block with Dr. T. L. Cuyler's Church; unexceptionable reference given and required.

A SUITE OF FIRST-CLASS ROOMS, with excellent hygienic board, can now be had at the Turkish Bath Establishment, Nos. 63 and 65 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, A parlor and bedroom, with first-class board, in a private family, or where there are few boarders; references exchanged. Address Box No. 2,076 Post-office.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND A SINGLE gentleman can be accommodated with rooms and board in a good pleasant location. Apply at No. 349 2d-av., near 20th-st.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES BOARD FOR himself and wife in a private family up town. Address B. C., Box No. 962 Post-office.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITES of apartments on first and second floors, with private table; a first-class French cuisine; at 56 East 20th-st.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD CAN BE HAD with or without private table, in a pleasant house on Gramercy Park. Address PARK, Box 150 *Times* Office.

TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN (WITHOUT BOARD,) or with breakfast and tea, two rooms in a private residence on Murray Hill. Address C. E., Station G., City.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A PERMANENT MANUFACTUR- ing business, established in 1855, in this City, now doing a large cash trade. The whole of the machinery, together with stock, will be sold. The works can be inspected at any time, as they are in full operation. Price $15,000 to $20,000 cash. Address MANUFACTURER, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

A COAL-YARD FOR SALE OR EX- CHANGE—For improved real estate, situated in Williamsburgh, in a good location, and doing a fine business, with everything complete. Address COAL DEALER, Box No. 111 Williamsburgh Post-office.

A PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER AND jeweler, with a stock of from $6,000 to $8,000, would like to join another in the same business and same amount of capital, in this or some near city. Address J. B. M., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—STOCK, FIXTURES AND LEASE of an old-established dry goods store, situated on one of the best corners in New-York City; must be sold within the next ten days. Apply at No. 43 Catharine-st., corner of Madison.

TO DENTISTS.—BARGAIN.—FOR SALE.— Finely-located, complete furnished "dental rooms;" good business; good will gratis; low rent. Address "MOLAR," Station F, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

CHERRY HILL.

For sale at Cherry Hill, N. J., eight miles from New-York, reached by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey and Hackensack Railroad, elegant country residences, neat cottages and eligible building sites, fronting on wide streets and avenues. No red mud. No mosquitos.

HOUSES ERECTED TO ORDER,

and money advanced to parties desiring to build. For photographs, maps and full particulars, apply to
A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO.,
No. 26 Pine-st.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

Houses and lots, farms, country seats, &c., at all points on the line of this road.
A. C. DUNHAM, Jr., Agent, No. 182 Broadway.

VALUABLE RIVER FRONT BUILD- ING lots and houses for sale at Ravenswood, L. I.

On the East River, one mile from Hunter's Point Ferry.

A front of eight hundred feet front on the river with, water grant and dock.

And two hundred desirable building lots in the centre of the village.

Also, several houses fronting the river.

For particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, office, No. 37 Fulton-st., N. Y., Room No. 2, where a map of the property and photographs of houses can be seen from 11 to 1 P. M.

A DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHED—Within one hour of the City by rail; house (occupied by owner) 38 feet square, in perfect order, supplied with water and gas; 2½ acres of land, with abundance of fine old shade trees, beautifully laid out in drives and walks; three-quarters of an acre in garden, well stocked with nearly every variety of fruit; good barn, carriage-house and [illegible] within five minutes' walk of the railroad depot, and ten minutes of churches, seminaries (male and female) and stores. Price $16,500, or if not sold before April 1, will be let, thoroughly furnished, for [illegible] per annum. Address EVERGREEN, Box No. [illegible] New-York Post-office.

SEA ISLAND COTTON PLANTATION OF BEST QUALITY OF LAND.—That valuable Sea Island cotton plantation known as Inverness & Gilbert's, situated in Prince Williams Parish, at Old Pocotaligo, on Pocotaligo River, navigable at the landing for vessels drawing seven feet water, and on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, containing 780 acres, of which 250 to 300 acres are cleared and all well wooded and partially settled. There is a good location for a store. For terms, &c., apply to CLIFFORD & MATHEWES, No. 56 Broad-st., Charleston, S. C., or S. D. & D. H. MORRISON, No. 163 Chambers-st., New-York.

A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESI- DENCE on Orange Mountain, at Orange, N. J., only one hour from the foot of Barclay or Christopher sts., for sale. The house built in the most substantial manner; contains 15 rooms; stable for five horses, carriage-house, ice-house, filled. House supplied with both water and gas throughout; beautifully situated on five acres of land (more, if wanted,) with excellent garden filled with the choicest fruit in full bearing.

It commands one of the most magnificent views of that region. Will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT COUNTRY RESI- dence in the village of Hempstead, Long Island, 20 miles from New-York, a good two-story house with ten rooms; barn, wagon-house, &c., all in good order; with five acres of most excellent land; two grape arbors over 80 feet long, covered with the choicest vines; apples, pears, cherries, currants, raspberries, &c. The location is perfectly healthy. Five trains daily to New-York. Price $6,000. Inquire of R. MERRILL & SONS, No. 156 Water-st., New-York, or of J. T. HOBBY, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT EAST ORANGE, N. J., a gentlemen's residence, furnished, with from two to seven acres, as required. House contains 13 rooms, with modern conveniences, within four minutes' walk of M. & E. R. R. station. Inquire of Dr. GEORGE PECK, on the premises, corner of Main-st. and Maple-av., or of CYRUS PECK, Continental Insurance Co., 102 Broadway, N. Y. Also, eligible building lots and sites for sale in East Orange and Roseville. No money required if improved.

AN ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE FOR SALE—In Flemington, N. J., situated in west part of the village, within three minutes' walk of Philadelphia and New-York Depots; a fine modern house, containing ten rooms, with furnace, hot and cold water, gas, bath, &c.; grounds comprise 2¼ acres, beautifully improved with very fine garden grapery, green-house and elegant shade trees; great abundance of fruit; good barns and outbuildings. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

FACTORY—A BARGAIN, LOCATED ON CEN- tral Railroad of New-Jersey, near New-York, machine shop 30x50, two stories, engine-room 18x40, planing-room 18x40, blacksmith shop 22x28, finishing and store room 24x36; also barn, stable, sheds and office; 15-horse power engine and boiler, with all necessary attachments in perfect order.
PETTIT & FRAZEE,
No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 2.

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION—MARCH 9, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., to close the estate of the late David Woley, containing about 120 acres situated on the west side of the Hudson River, two 2½ miles north of Highland and half an hour's drive from Poughkeepsie; choice farm, and beautifully located for a gentleman's residence, being in the neighborhood of Messrs. Astor, Frothingham and other gentlemen from New-York City. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—AT SMITHTOWN, L. I., THE FARM of the late Benjamin Mills, containing seventy acres homestead and thirty-six acres woodland, good house and large and convenient outbuildings, with a fine young orchard and large brook, suitable for making a trout-pond. The stock and movables will be sold with the farm if desired. Apply to LYMAN B. SMITH, Administrator, Smithtown, L. I., or E. S. MILLS, No. 51 White-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—A FARM SITUATED AT Crum Pond, in Yorktown, consisting of 80 acres. The soil is in good condition, is well watered, and a very desirable place for a residence or farming purposes. It is near a church, school-house, Post-office, and in a good neighborhood. Terms easy. For particulars, inquire of J. H. COOPER, No. 926 Broadway, New-York.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—FOR SALE—A NEAT two-story cottage house, containing nine rooms and cellar, cistern and well; lot 100x100, with barn and wood-house; very finely situated near churches and schools, within ten minutes' walk of railroad depot; six trains a day each way; time from New-York one hour; price $4,500; also one for $6,500. Apply to
RICHARD GREEN, No. 375 Canal-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES, FARMS, villa sites, &c., at Boiling Springs, Passaic, on Passaic River, Woodside, Bloomfield, Newark, Irvington. Merchandise, liquors, &c., to exchange. Country residence to exchange for house in Jersey City, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh, convenient to ferry.
J. W. JORALEMON, No. 429 Broadway, second floor.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT YONKERS— Two brick stores, with dwelling over, containing 12 rooms each, with plenty of pantries, at a very low rent, on one of the principal streets; good stand for any kind of business. Also, a cottage-house, with one acre of land, plenty of fruit and good location. Apply to the owner,
E. B. TAYLOR.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN Westchester County, one mile from Mount Vernon, 2½ miles from New-Rochelle, containing about 14 acres, with fruit in abundance, and a fine large house containing all modern improvements; fish-pond, ice-house, large barn and all other improvements necessary for a desirable residence. Inquire of G. YOUNGS, No. 163 7th-av., from 9½ to 11 A. M., or 3 to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT BRONXVILLE, WESTCHES- ter County, about three-quarters of a mile from the Harlem Railroad station, a cottage and eleven acres of land, well improved, with stable, ice-house, laundry, garden, fruit and shade trees, &c., all in excellent order, in a healthy and pleasant locality. Apply to A. B. McDONALD, No. 56 Wall-st.

A COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—AT Scotch Plains, 22 miles from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey; ten acres of nicely-improved land, with new two-story frame house in very good order; fine barn and carriage-house, and plenty of large and small fruit; price $5,500.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—A BEAUTIFUL country residence, completely furnished, at Fishkill, on the Hudson; the house large, with all modern improvements; outbuildings numerous and in perfect order; 45 to 75 acres of choice land, with half a mile of frontage on the river; views and location unsurpassed. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT and farm 2½ miles from White Plains, on the road to Mamaroneck; elegant dwelling, 50 by 50, and 180 acres in fine land; graperies, conservatory, commodious stables and carriage-house and all necessary outbuildings. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE THREE-STORY high-stoop house, No. 257 York-st., Van Vorst-square, Jersey City; lot 25x200, to Bright-st.; small barn, garden; view of New-York Bay; pleasant park in front; first-class neighborhood; best part of city; house first-class in every respect; $20,000. Apply at Room No. 13, No. 117 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE OF NINE ROOMS, with barn, wood-house, henery, garden, spring, and some five acres of land, near Paterson, N. J., within an hour of New-York and two minutes of a railroad station. Apply immediately to Rev. J. SCUDDER, No. 156 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT WESTPORT, Conn., a pleasant and commodious country residence, lot containing 1½ acres, situated in the centre of the village; will be sold cheap if called for soon. For terms, &c., apply to Mrs. J. H. PHELPS, or M. L. MASON, Esq., of Westport.

A FINE FARM—24 ACRES, FRONT LAND, all building sites; house, barns, &c., complete, $9,000; lease, $450; furnished, $550; country seat adjoining, with 5 acres, in the centre of the village, $8,000; lease, $500; furnished, $600; 1½ hours from New-York. Inquire at No. 47½ Amity-st.

FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE—A large and well-finished house, with all modern conveniences; large barn and other necessary outbuildings; about 3½ acres of land; 800 feet street front; in rapidly improving neighborhood; less than 15 minutes' walk from depot. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A VERY DE- sirable house on Warburton-av., corner of Union-place; lot 62 feet 6 inches by 140 feet. House contains eleven rooms, gas and water; excellent location and convenient to the cars; will be sold low. Inquire of MARTIN H. ROBERTS, No. 10 Old-slip.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 150 ACRES, AT NEW- Paltz Landing, Ulster County, consisting of a large stone house, ice-house and other outbuildings; 80 acres cleared and under cultivation. Inquire of
G. W. BOGERT, No. 27 6th-av.

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45 ACRE FARM FOR SALE—AT DERBY, Conn., one mile from three villages; a very pleasant home; good buildings, orchard, &c. Will be sold at a bargain, on account of death in family.
CHAS. H. PAUL, No. 30 Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT FARM IN NEW- Jersey, 196 acres, 21 miles from New-York, between New-Jersey Central and New-Jersey Railroads; good buildings, well fruited and very productive. Apply to RICHARD WILLIAMS, No. 139 Water-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT OF TEN ACRES, within 45 minutes of City; brick house, barn and all necessary out-buildings; house has 20 rooms; gas, bath and hot and cold water; on Passaic River, opposite Newark, N. J. G. W. PLATTE, No. 20 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-HAVEN, A FIRST- class and elegant residence, near the depot, in the best part of the city; house has every modern convenience, with large lot. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO COUNTRY residences on Whitestone-av., Flushing, L. I. For maps and particulars address Box No. 2,074 New-York Post-office, or apply to Dr. R. S. HOUGHTON, on the premises.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR TO LET, furnished or unfurnished, the finest country residence within ten miles of this City, situated at Jamaica. Apply at No. 242 South-st.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITHIN 40 minutes of the City, via Harlem Railroad; frame house, 13 rooms, heater, range and water; 12 City lots, filled with every kind of choice fruits. The property is situated on high ground; four minutes' walk from depot, and about one mile from Jerome Park. Price $13,000.
Apply to Mrs. D. S. LEWIS, Tremont.

HOTEL AND FARM FOR SALE.

The establishment known as the Collins House, Great Barrington, Berkshire County, Mass., is now offered for sale. The house is delightfully situated, just out of the village, commanding a magnificent panoramic view of this picturesque and healthy region. It is built with all the modern improvements, with spacious rooms, and particular regard to health and comfort. It is surrounded by ample grounds, and a running spring of beautiful, limpid, soft water is carried throughout the building. Hot, cold and shower baths [illegible]. Carriage and saddle horses and stabling in connection with the establishment. The place is well adapted for a first-class boarding-school or a medical institution. This select family hotel is located on a highly cultivated farm of sixty-five acres, through which the Housatonic Railroad runs, and the cars stop at the platform at the house for the accommodation of passengers whenever desired. There are some 1,200 thrifty, choice young fruit trees on the premises. Two small cottages—one suitable for a family, and the other has been used by the gardener. A large ice-house well filled. The house is heated with a most perfect hot-air furnace; and also by steam. The cooking apparatus was recently introduced at an expense of $1,200, and combines every possible improvement. The laundry is properly provided with steam-works. The entire premises will be sold for $25,000. A portion of the amount may remain on mortgage for a term of years. If not sold soon it will be rented to a responsible tenant. The furniture of the house [illegible] Apply to
C. T. COLLINS,
GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., Feb. 27, 1867.

FARM FOR SALE IN CLOSTER, BER- GEN CO., N. J., on Northern Railroad, one mile from depot, one hour from foot of Cortlandt-st.; 30 acres; 10 acres in wood, 12 acres seeded in rye, the rest under high cultivation; good house, and all outbuildings, with or without stock. One of the best homes in Bergen County. Possession April 1. Price $200 per acre. Inquire on premises of JOHN S. RANDALL, or of his son "RANDALL," shirt manufacturer, No. 522 8th-av., New-York.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE AND pleasantly-located place within an hour's ride of the City. House contains ten rooms and grounds well laid out with choice fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery. For further particulars apply to C. P. FRAME, No. 75 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY SEAT at Bergen Point; handsome grounds, fine buildings, plenty of fruit, beautiful views; will exchange for farm.
J. W. BOGERT, No. 95 Liberty-st.

TO LET.

TO LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS FIVE-STORY building, with basement and sub-cellar, now being completed on the four lots on Houston, southeast corner of Greene-st., 100x100 feet, with marble fronts on Houston-st., will be ready for immediate occupation. Parties desirous of locating on this great line of improvements, near to Broadway, in a most superior building, will please confer with me immediately in relation to renting same. Also any parties who have made application for same. Steam will be introduced if required.
H. J. HOWARD, No. 54 Greene-st., near Broome.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, WITHOUT CHIL- dren, and who remain in town during the Summer, wish to rent a second floor, handsomely furnished, to gentlemen. There are four rooms, which will be let either separately or together, without board. References exchanged. Apply at No. 4 9th-st.

AT NEW BRIGHTON—HAMILTON PARK.— To rent, brick houses, about ten rooms each, furnished and unfurnished, gas, water-works, wash-tubs, and other modern improvements, gardens, stables, &c. Particulars at M. HAMILTON'S Office, 53 Beaver-st.

TO LET—A FINE MANSION, WITH FINE OUT- buildings, 17 acres of ground, half a mile west of William's Bridge Station, Harlem Railroad, on high ground; has fine view. For particulars, inquire of Mrs. A. BUHDE, on the premises.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, furnished, "Cragdon" at East Chester, with garden, stable, &c., and extensive lawn. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

A GOTHIC COTTAGE TO LET—TWO- story, attic and basement, with 1¼ acres ground and good barn, at South Yonkers; ¼ mile from Kingsbridge; within short drive of Hudson River and Harlem Railroad stations. Apply to COOPER BROS., No. 457 3d-av.

TO RENT AT HARLEM—THREE NEW three-story frame French-roof houses, on 116th-st., near Av. A.; modern improvements; location pleasant; near cars and boat; possession May 1; rent $900. Apply to T. B. WAKEMAN, No. 20 Nassau-st., or on premises.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSES to rent from May 1 on 33d, 35th and 55th sts., between 4th and 6th avs., to private families only.
HUMPHREYS & MATHEWS, No. 724 Broadway.

STORE TO LET—THE LARGE FOUR-STORY building No. 13 Cedar-st., between Pearl and William sts., now occupied for cotton storage; possession 1st of May next. Apply to WILLIAM KEVAN, 101 Water-st.

A BASEMENT ROOM TO LET, SUIT- ABLE for a physician's office; immediate possession can be had if required. Apply at No. 29 East Washington-place.

TO RENT—A THREE-STORY DWELLING- house in 43d-st., near 6th-av., in good order; carpets must be bought. S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st., Room No. 3.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT high-stoop brown-stone front house, 18x53x100; location 39th-st., between Lexington and Park avs. Apply to A. T. FINN & CO., No. 5 Howard-st.

TO LET—A ROOM ON BROADWAY, SECOND floor, 20x65, suitable for an insurance office; possession immediately if required. Inquire at the office of the American Bank Note Company, No. 142 Broadway.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSES, desirably located on 12th, 14th, 22d, 24th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 42d sts. and 5th-av.; $300 to $1,000 per month.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE OF- fices, adjoining, in South-st., on second floor, from May 1. Apply to F. PERKINS, No. 93 South-st., corner Fulton-st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS the house No. 549 5th-av., to a small private family only. Apply on the premises, between 2 and 5 P. M.

TO LET—THE MODERN THREE-STORY DWEL- ling-house No. 22 East 13th-st. For permit apply to J. B. IRELAND, No. 124 Nassau-st.

TO LEASE—FOR BOARDING OR BUSINESS purposes, on Union-square, a fine corner, with stable on the rear. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE STORE AND FOURTH AND fifth lofts, No. 45 Fulton-st. Inquire of JOSEPH WEST, on the premises, between 2 and 4 P. M.

TO LET—THE MODERN THREE-STORY dwelling-house No. 7 Amity-place. For permit apply to J. B. IRELAND, No. 124 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY DWELLING- house No. 60 Amity-st. For permit apply to J. B. IRELAND, No. 124 Nassau-st.

A SUITE OF VERY DESIRABLE CORNER ROOMS TO LET, at Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. JOHN S. KELSO, No. 44 Nassau-st.

OFFICE TO LET—IN NO. 14 MAIDEN-LANE suitable for jewelers. Apply to URIAH J. SMITH No. 23 Liberty-st.

PARK-ROW STORE TO LET—NO. 29, opposite the new Post-office, seven stories, modern built.

TO LEASE—50x100 FEET ON UNION-SQUARE. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A STORE TO LET—LEASE FOR SALE— well lighted; 25x100; No. 6 4th-av.

TO LET—PART OF THE OFFICE NO. 8, NO Beekman-st., first floor over Park Bank.

NO. 49 EAST TWENTY-FIRST-ST.—A well-furnished room to let without board.

DIVIDENDS.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND

THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

NO. 141 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL……………	$200,000 00
SURPLUS……………………	52,661 52
	$252,661 52
LOSSES UNPAID.,…………	2,347 75
ASSETS……………………	$250,313 77

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, Feb. 4, 1867. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHICAGO, ILL., Feb. 14, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to the Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a dividend of five per cent., (5,) free of Government tax, has been declared out of the earnings of the road for the last six months, upon the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & COMPANY, No. 84 Broadway, New-York, on the FOURTH DAY OF MARCH NEXT, to holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 23d day of February, 1867, at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and reopened on the 5th day of March next for transfers.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RUTLAND MARBLE COMPANY,
No. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK,
Feb. 22, 1867.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO and a half (2½) per cent. has been declared out of the earnings of this Company, payable on and after the 1st March to stockholders of record on the 25th February. The transfer-books will be closed on Feb. 25, at 2 o'clock, and reopened on March 5.
By order of the Board of Directors,
D. H. MEGIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1867.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. out of the net earnings of the quarter ending Jan. 31, 1867, payable at the office of the Company, Friday, March 1. The transfer books will be closed Thursday, Feb. 21, at 4 P. M., and reopened Monday, March 4, at 10 A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN UMBRELLA FRAME COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of three (3) per cent., payable on and after March 15.
JOSEPH BLACK, Secretary.

SENSENDERFER MINING COMPANY. —The Trustees have declared a Dividend of One per cent. on the capital stock, payable at the office of the Company, March 9, 1867. Transfer-books closed from March 4 to the 9th, inclusive.
H. A. SHERRILL, Treasurer, No. 19 Broad-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS' BANK, 8TH- AV. CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—Six per cent. interest, free of tax. Deposits made on or before March 1 will draw interest from March 1. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIG- INATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—as 18,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 1 Cooper Institute.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family by a respectable Protestant girl as seamstress; is competent to do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to take care of one or two grown children; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 169 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE- aged woman to do general housework; is willing and competent to take cook's place; has little girl ten years old; she can wait on the door or table when from school; excellent reference can be given. Call at No. 390 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or would take care of grown children; would like to get with a family who spend the Summer in Newport. Call for two days at No. 191 West 19th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECT- able young woman who is a competent seamstress; can operate on Willcox & Gibbs' or Grover & Baker's machines, and has no objection to attend to growing children; best of reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 222 East 9th-st., basement, first room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTEST- ant woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is fully competent to take the entire charge of a gentleman's kitchen, either in City or country; good City reference. Apply at No. 132 Elizabeth-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family by a respectable girl, to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or to take care of children [illegible]

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH excellent City reference, a situation in the City or country; understands all kinds of meats, poultry, game and soups; does the coarse washing. Call or address at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, ABOUT 20 years of age, a situation to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook, and first-rate washer and ironer; no objection to a large family; good reference from last place. Call at No. 506 6th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN young girl in an American family, where she can do light work, taking care of children, and making herself generally useful; good references will be given. Address M. S., No. 226 Chrystie-st., Room No. 17.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTA- ble middle-aged woman as nurse; is fully competent of the entire charge of an infant from its birth, or would like the care of an invalid lady. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 26th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A young woman; is an excellent baker; willing to assist in washing; best of City references from her last place. Apply at No. 73 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTA- ble Protestant young woman as lady's maid and laundress; understands hair-dressing; is a good seamstress; best City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as good cook in a private family; has no objection to the country; City reference if required. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 281 Mulberry-st., corner of Houston-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WIDOW WO- man, with her boy 7 years old, as housekeeper or to do the housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook, and has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 199 East 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS work by the day; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 15 East 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A Protestant woman; is a first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; good City references. Apply at No. 497 3d-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SIT- uation; understands all kinds of soups, meats, game, and boning and larding; also jellies and all kinds of desserts. Call at No. 284 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG ENG- lish girl as chambermaid and waitress; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 432 West 26th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, washing and ironing at her own house; is a good laundress, and can give good reference. Apply at No. 180 East 34th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A private family by a respectable young woman; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Inquire, during the week, at No. 141 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SIT- uation; understands all kinds of soups, meats, game, and boning and larding; also jellies and all kinds of desserts. Call at No. 110 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG LADY as seamstress in a private family; good references given. Address W. T., Box No. 1,741 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as child's nurse; has good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 28 Lexington-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A GREAT NUM- ber of German girls. Apply at No. 114 East Houston-st., near 2d-av.

A DRESSMAKER, GOOD FITTER, wishes engagements by the day or week; terms moderate; would make an engagement with responsible business persons for any part of the world. Address BUSINESS, Station D.

HOUSEKEEPER, LADY'S COMPAN- ION, &c.—A lady, American, German or French, understanding and competent to teach music on the piano, of middle age, desiring a good home rather than large compensation, in a small American family, may address J. RHODES, Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN DESIRES a situation as laundress; understands her business thoroughly; has the very best City references. Can be seen until suited at No. 138 East 22d-st., third floor, back room, near 2d-av.

A DRESSMAKER WISHES A FEW more engagements by day or week. Any note addressed to No. 142 West 33d-st., near 7th-av., will be attended to.

FAMILIES WANTING CAPABLE SER- VANTS, German girls, &c., immediately, City or country, can be suited at Large American Female Employ Institute, No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good and faithful women and girls at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROL'S Agency, No. 69 6th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man who thoroughly understands his business; best of City references. Call on or address W. M. DEAN, No. 1,144 Broadway, or M. B., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN, A SITUATION as porter or coachman, or anything where he might be useful; well acquainted with the City; has no objection to the country. Address J. A., care of McGraw Bros., No. 422 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER OR valet, by a young man lately landed from England; has good reference and fully understands his business; has no objection to the country. Call or address W. C., No. 61 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man—Frenchman; has 14 years' experience in greenhouse, grapery, &c.; best of references. Address P. L. G., No. 9 John-st., or No. 43 West 14th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED 24, A situation as salesman in a wholesale grocery, provision, commission or feed house; can influence some trade, and is not afraid of work; best of City reference given. Address R., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN a situation as coachman and groom; has first-class reference from last place, where he has lived two years and a half. Call or address No. 66 University-place, between 12th and 13th sts., in the harness store.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN (SCOTCH) A situation as vegetable gardener; understands his business thoroughly; also the care of horses and general work about a gentleman's place; good reference. Address J. S., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man; is a good groom and careful driver; has no objection going a short distance in the country; will be found obliging; can produce the best City reference. Address A., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Scotchman; is fully competent in every respect; is willing to help in garden or otherwise if time permit; has the best of City reference. Address R. C., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN a situation as vegetable gardener; understands the care of horses and driving, and is thoroughly competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; best of City reference. Address J. R., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man; has a small family; he is fully competent to perform all the duties of the position. A line sent to A. Bridgman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway, or to No. 15 John-st. for J. G., will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable Protestant young man; perfectly understands his business, and will be found obliging; the best of City reference. Can be seen at Doogle's stable, No. 330 West 25th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as gardener, or gardener and coachman; is capable of doing either; will be found sober, obliging and attentive to the discharge of his duties; good reference given. Address J. O., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as porter or packer, and if need be act as salesman in a fancy goods or dry goods house; can give the best of reference as to honesty, sobriety and capacity. Apply to or address M. DUNN, No. 256 Hudson-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman, who understands the business thoroughly; is a good groom and careful driver; well experienced in Brooklyn and New-York; the best of City reference given. Address J. F., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man; thoroughly understands his business; is a careful driver, and will produce good reference as to his strict temperance and being a good, faithful man. Address T. C., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTEST- ant coachman, who is a good and careful driver, and understands the care and management of horses, &c., and can give the best of references. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 205 6th-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a competent young man who understands his business in all its branches; has reference to that effect; would go as groom and footman. Address for two days A. B., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH- man a situation as coachman and gardener; he is a good horseman and vegetable gardener; willing and obliging, and can give good City reference. Address R. W., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION ON A GENTLE- man's place by a German gardener, single; understands his business perfectly in greenhouse, flower garden and vegetables; references given at No. 60 Elm-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and gardener, and make himself generally useful; is a Protestant. Address W. D., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a single man, thoroughly acquainted with his business; the very best of reference.—Address J. McK., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as gardener and farmer; has good reference. Address [illegible], Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man with two children; fully understands his business in all its branches; and will be found willing to study the interest of his employer. Address W. S., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, or address W. S., A. Bridgeman, No. 876 Broadway, for two days. Good reference from his present employer.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man who thoroughly understands his business; is a first-class groom, and careful driver; can drive four in hand if required; has no objections to the country; can produce the best of City reference from his last employer. Address J. C., Box 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant young man of good habits; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best of City and country references given. Call or address J. D., at Mr. Stelling's harness-store, No. 1,166 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN and his wife, situations—the man as coachman; he understands his business thoroughly; his wife as chambermaid or waitress; good references from his last employer; no objection to the country. Address P. C., Box No. 207 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom with a gentleman in this City, with rooms for wife and one child; she is a first-class dressmaker; both will be found excellent servants; City references. Address C. W., Box No. 208 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man who has a practical knowledge of gardening, grapery, greenhouse, fruit and vegetables, and the general management of a gentleman's place. In answer please state what time he can attend to on the place. Address [illegible], Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER; understands all the branches of agriculture in full; would work a place on shares near a good market place. Address S. S., No. 201 Fulton-st., Editing L. Peavey's seed-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman; City or country; is willing to make himself generally useful; understands his business thoroughly; first-class reference from last employer. Address J. O., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom. Can be seen until engaged at No. 826 Broadway, or address T. M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN (German) a situation as gardener; understands his business thoroughly; eight years' reference from his last place. Address Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECT- able married man as coachman and gardener; his wife as cook and laundress; has the best of reference. Address F., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a man of long experience; is married, with one child; the best of reference can be given. Address W. D., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN with a good legal education, having practiced law for two years, in a mercantile or banking house. Address M. D., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GERMAN MAN A situation as gardener; understands green houses; best City references. Address F. H., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION as coachman; is a good plain gardener; has best City references. A note left for J. G., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GERMAN MAN, A situation as coachman and gardener; understands his business; has first-class reference from last employer. Call or address HENRY, No. 153 Chrystie-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; willing to make himself generally useful; no objection to take care of a horse. Address J. H., Flushing, L. I.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO GET A situation for his coachman, who is a first-class man, and understands the care of horses and all connected with them. Call on or address M. C., at the private stable, No. 37 East 13th-st.

ALL GENTLEMEN WISHING TO EN- gage good reliable coachmen, gardeners, or farm hands, should call or send orders to No. 81 Nassau-st., Office No. 8½, where they can be supplied free of charge.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MARRIED MAN WITHOUT children as farmer and gardener on a small place, about one hour from the City; terms $40 per month, with house, vegetables and milk; none but a man who thoroughly understands his business, and can give good reference and state where he can be seen, need apply. Answer for one week, M. W., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN HONEST GIRL TO COOK, wash and iron in a small private family. A girl who can bring recommendations will hear of a good home. Apply at No. 161 East 50th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., to-day (Friday.)

WANTED—A LADY WHO THOROUGHLY understands the dress trimming business; one who speaks French preferred; also, a young lady well acquainted with umbrellas and parasols.
FRIEND PITTS, Broadway and 9th-st.

WANTED—A MAN OF PROPER ADDRESS TO solicit the sale and renting of real estate; must understand the business; advantageous terms given. Address KIRK, Station G.

WANTED—TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE IN the country a nice tidy girl to assist in general housework; must be a good cook, washer and ironer; reference required. Call at No. 214 Washington-st.

WANTED—AGENTS—SEVERAL HUNDRED per cent. sure profit everywhere, with only $15 up. Apply privately at No. 512 Broadway, Room No. 14, 1½ stairs, or by mail.

WANTED—A GARDENER, A MARRIED MAN, Protestant preferred. Call at 1 o'clock at New-York Cement Company, Room No. 5, No. 34½ Pine-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

First—Notice is hereby given that the firm of RAYNOLDS, PRATT & CO. is dissolved by the retiring therefrom of CHARLES PRATT. CHARLES T. RAYNOLDS or CHARLES PRATT will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

CHAS. T. RAYNOLDS,
CHAS. PRATT,
THOS. B. HIDDEN,
LEONARD RICHARDSON,
EDWARD L. MOLINEUX.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1867.

Second—The business of white leads, paints, varnishes, and in painters and artists materials of the late firm of RAYNOLDS, PRATT & CO., at Nos. 106 and 108 Fulton-st., will hereafter be conducted, by the undersigned under the firm name of CHARLES T. RAYNOLDS & CO.

CHAS. T. RAYNOLDS,
THOS. B. HIDDEN,
LEONARD RICHARDSON,
EDWARD L. MOLINEUX.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1867.

Third—Mr. CHARLES PRATT having exclusively acquired from the late firm of RAYNOLDS, PRATT & CO. their entire interest in the general oil and petroleum business (excepting the linseed and paint oils) the canning establishment and tin can manufacturing and oil packing business as heretofore carried on by them will hereafter conduct the same, as their successor, on his own account at No. 108 Fulton-st.
CHAS. PRATT.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1867.

NOTICE.

Our connection with the Passaic Chemical Works of this city ended on the 1st of January last.
CONDIT & HANSON.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 21, 1867.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP BETWEEN the undersigned, under the firm of WRIGHT, BRINKERHOFF & CO., expires this day by limitation.
JAN. 1, 1867.

WILLIAM W. WRIGHT,
AARON BRINKERHOFF,
GEO. S. PHILLIPS,
ANDRES W. KETCHAM.

The undersigned will continue the silk and fancy dry goods business at No. 62 Walker-st., under the firm name of A. W. & J. B. KETCHAM.

MARCH 1, 1867.
ANDRES W. KETCHAM,
JOHN B. KETCHAM.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1867.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETO- FORE existing under the firm of RICHARDS & KEAN is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JOSEPH H. RICHARDS,
D. W. KEAN.

The undersigned will continue the banking and brokerage business at No. 11 Wall-st.
JOSEPH H. RICHARDS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY entered into copartnership as commission merchants, under the firm name of WALSH, PATRICK & CO.
CHARLES WALSH, of Mobile.
WILLIAM PATRICK,
C. G. RAMSAY.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1867.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of DEMAREST, ADAMS & WHITE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
P. P. DEMAREST,
S. G. ADAMS,
C. L. WHITE.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1867.

WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A CO- PARTNERSHIP under the name of ADAMS & WHITE, and will continue to transact business as Commission Merchants and Brokers, at No. 32 Moore-st.
S. G. ADAMS,
C. L. WHITE.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of AUTLER & SCHAFFER has been dissolved by mutual consent. All matters of said firm will be settled by Mr. HENRY COHN, who will sign in liquidation. AUTLER & SCHAFFER.
FEB. 1, 1867.

ALBERT CLARK HAVING ASSOCIATED with him CHARLES C. WAITE in the management of the Brevoort House, the firm from and after this date will be CLARK & WAITE.
ALBERT CLARK.
CHARLES C. WAITE.

March 1, 1867.

HORATIO K. BARSTOW BECOMES A partner in my business from January 1, 1867. The name of the firm in future will be WM. GALE, JR. & CO.
WM. GALE, JR.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1867.

THE FIRM OF MOWRY, KEYS & BEND is this day dissolved.
(Signed,)
A. L. MOWRY.
GEO. H. BEND.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1867.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, BROOME COUNTY —SAMUEL A. VAN WYCK against SOPHIA C. GRIFFETH, the wife of HUGH P. GRIFFETH, and the said HUGH P. GRIFFETH.—Summons—For relief—To the above defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 9 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
R. P. LEE, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 9 Pine-st., N. Y.

Dated JAN. 1, 1867.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of Broome County, at Binghamton, Jan. 2, 1867.
R. P. LEE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

[U. S. Int. Rev. st'p. 50 cts., canc'd.] mh1-law6wF

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.— "Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 30 Washington-st., near Reade.

SHIPPING.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

CELLA, Capt. Gleadell, from New-York, Mar. 9.
WM. PENN, Capt. Billinge, from New-York, Mar. 16.
ATALANTA, Capt. Pinkham, from New-York, Mar. 30.
BELLONA, Capt. Dixon, from New-York, April 13.

The British iron steamship CELLA, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, March 9.

Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR; AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

JAVA leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 6.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 13.
CUBA leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 20.
AFRICA leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 27.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 3.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 10.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$150
Second Cabin Passage....100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$125
Second Cabin Passage....80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE....DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Mar. 9
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Mar. 23
EUROPE....LEMARIE....SATURDAY, April 6
ST. LAURENT....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, April 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $103.

Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company will run their first-class steamships ARAGO and FULTON in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MISSISSIPPI and MERRIMAC, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, the following days, calling at Falmouth:

ARAGO....H. A. Gadsden..Saturday, Feb. 16, 1867
MISSISSIPPI..G. Sumner....Saturday, March 2, 1867
FULTON....S. Samuels....Saturday, March 16, 1867
MERRIMAC....E. Van Sice....Saturday, March 30, 1867
ARAGO....H. A. Gadsden..Saturday, April 13, 1867
MISSISSIPPI..G. Sumner....Saturday, April 27, 1867

and every fourteen days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
First-Class....$120
Second-Class....70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The companies will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

C. K. GARRISON, for N. Y. M. S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.

For further information apply to
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

PENNSYLVANIA, Lewis....SATURDAY, Mar. 2
LOUISIANA, Harrington....SATURDAY, Mar. 9
THE QUEEN, Grogan....SATURDAY, Mar. 16
DENMARK, Thomson....SATURDAY, Mar. 23
ERIN, Cutting....SATURDAY, Mar. 30

And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.

Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.

Cabin passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $90 in gold; Steerage passage, $30 in currency.

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
The favorite passenger steamships of
THE ANCHOR LINE
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.

HIBERNIA, Munro, sails....TUESDAY, Feb. 26
UNITED KINGDOM, Smith...SATURDAY, March 2
IOWA, Craig....SATURDAY, March 16
From Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $110 and $90; steerage, $30.

Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.

Passengers also forwarded to Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF NEW-YORK....SATURDAY....Mar. 2
CITY OF MANCHESTER..WEDNESDAY....Mar. 6
CITY OF ANTWERP....SATURDAY....Mar. 9
CITY OF BOSTON....SATURDAY....Mar. 16
CITY OF BALTIMORE....SATURDAY....Mar. 23

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Return tickets to Paris and back, $200 gold.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

TARIFA....March 6
ALEPPO....March 13

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin....$80 Gold.
Steerage....$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st., and No. 23 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY....March 23 | SATURDAY....April 20
At noon.

Passage money to Nassau....$45
Passage money to Havana....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M., FROM PIER No. 4 NORTH RIVER.
The elegant side-wheel steamships

COLUMBIA....Barton....SATURDAY, Mar. 2
MORRO CASTLE....Adams....SATURDAY, Mar. 9
EAGLE....Greene....SATURDAY, Mar. 16

GARRISON & ALLEN, Ag'ts, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:

GUIDING STAR, Capt. Geo. B. Slocum, March 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. Timmerman, April 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, May 22.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ST. JOHN'S, P. R., ST. THOMAS, LAGUAYRA AND PORTO CABELLO.

The first-class steamship MERCEDITA, carrying the United States mails, is now receiving freight at Pier 20 East River, and will sail WEDNESDAY, March 6, at 3 P. M. The boats of this line make connection with steamers from St. Thomas for Jamaica, Windward Islands, &c. For freight or passage apply to SMITH & DUNNING, No. 65 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship ASHLAND, Capt. Norton, will leave on SATURDAY, March 2, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.

DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. R. E. Vaill, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, March 2, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The GENERAL GRANT will follow March 9.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

HAVANA, on SATURDAY, March 2.
MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, March 9.
MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, March 16.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.

The A 1 Screw-Steamer
WILMINGTON,
Capt. Spencer,
will sail from Pier No. 39 East River,
SATURDAY, March 2.

For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

N. B.—Bills of Lading signed at the office.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE TO PARTIES GOING ABROAD.

English, French, German, Spanish and American Gold and Government Securities always on hand and for sale in sums to suit. Also, Drafts in sums of $5 and upward on all the principal cities and towns of Europe.

DE JONGE & CO., No. 92 Broadway, Two doors above Wall-st.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP WESTERN METROPOLIS, William Weir, Master, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Thursday, March 7, at 12 M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, London, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin, $120; second cabin, $70; steerage, $37 50.

From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $125; second cabin, $75; steerage, 45.

EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $225; second cabin, $135; steerage, $75.

To be followed by the
ATLANTIC, Capt. C. Hoyer....April 6
BALTIC, Capt. A. G. Jones....April 26

FURTHER DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK:
May 4, June 1, June 15, June 29, July 20.

For freight or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, No. 40 Broadway.

FROM NEW-YORK TO FRANCE DIRECT.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
Sir James Anderson, Commander.

The French "Company of Charterers" of the GREAT EASTERN, having provided the ship with new boilers, and thoroughly refitted and refurnished her in every department, with special reference to this service, will run her regularly between New-York and Brest, as follows:

LEAVING NEW-YORK.		LEAVING BREST.	
TUESDAY	April 9	SATURDAY	April 27.
THURSDAY	May 16	TUESDAY	June 4
SATURDAY	June 22	THURSDAY	July 11
TUESDAY	July 30	SATURDAY	Aug. 24
THURSDAY	Sept. 12	TUESDAY	Oct. 1
SATURDAY	Oct. 19	THURSDAY	Nov. 7

TAKING ONLY FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS.

Passage rates in gold, or its equivalent, $140, $125, $100, according to location and size of room. Tickets for the home passage issued at a reduction of $20 to passengers returning previous to August. Passengers can be furnished on board with railroad tickets from Brest to Paris at the reduced rate of $10 50 for first-class and $7 50 for second-class, being a reduction of 25 per cent. on regular rates. Twenty cubic feet of baggage allowed to each passenger. Letters of credit issued for England and Continent.

For passage apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO., Passage Agents, No. 84 Broadway.
For freight, to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 117 Front-st.

GRAND EXCURSION.

TO THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The new and first-class ocean-going iron steamship HAVANA, 2,000 tons burden, Stephen Whitman, Commander, will make an excursion from New-York to Havre and back, sailing from Pier No. 46 North River, on WEDNESDAY, April 17, at 12 o'clock M., taking passengers for Paris, London and Bremen. Returning, will sail from Havre on June 5, giving passengers holding excursion tickets about six weeks in Europe.

This magnificent steamship is divided into water-tight compartments, and has been newly furnished and elegantly fitted up expressly for this voyage.

The HAVANA will carry only first-class passengers.

An experienced surgeon on board.

Price of passage, in currency, to Havre and return, $250 and $300, according to size of state-room. To Havre only, $150 and $175.

For further particulars and passage apply to the agents,
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 62 South-st., or THAYER & SARGENT, No. 26 South-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon on MONDAY, March 11, 1867, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer MONTANA, for San Francisco, where passengers will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer COLORADO, to leave that port at noon on WEDNESDAY, April 3, 1867, direct for Yokohama and Hong Kong.

Passengers who prefer to lie over ten days at San Francisco, Panama or Acapulco, can take the RISING STAR, [illegible] March 1, connecting with GOLDEN CITY.

Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco payable in gold or its equivalent: the following

	FIRST CABIN.	SECOND CABIN.
San Francisco to Yokohama	$[illegible]	$170
San Francisco to Kong Kong	[illegible]	200

Due notice will be given of subsequent voyages.

For through tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to F. R. BABY, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

MARCH 1.—RISING STAR, Capt. W. G. Furber, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. Watkins.
MARCH 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. Gray, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. Sutton.
MARCH 21.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. T. A. Harris, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. Caverly.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of March 11, 1867, will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO, to leave San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong Kong, on April 3, 1867.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA EVERY TWENTY DAYS.

Will dispatch the first-class steamships
SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. Behm, March 9,
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. Smith, March 30,

From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at noon, with passengers and freight at very low rates. Connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the fine steamships

AMERICA, Capt Wakeman, and
MOSES TAYLOR, Capt. Blethen.

For further information, apply to the North American Steamship Company.
WM. H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place, N. Y.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., N. Y.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamship RISING STAR, will sail on FRIDAY, March 1, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Freight received as usual.

For rates, &c., inquire at the freight office on the Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA. VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $[illegible] to $304 for first class, and $228 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH—EVERY THURSDAY.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamers

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. Morton, sails THURSDAY, March 7.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. Baker, sails THURSDAY, March 14.

From Pier No. 38 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely. Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and passage tickets with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida. For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN SALVADOR, Nickerson, Commander, sails Mar. 2.
SAN JACINTO, Atkins, Commander, sails March 9.

Through tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY TUESDAY.—Murray's Steamship Line.—The new and elegant steamship LEO, H. C. Dearborn, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., on TUESDAY, March 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. Freight received daily. For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The regular and popular steamship MONEKA, Capt. Lebby, will leave on WEDNESDAY, March 6, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY MORNING at Charleston.

Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—The A 1 very fast and reliable steamship ANDALUSIA, Wm. H. West, Commander, is now receiving cargo and will sail on SATURDAY, March 2, from Pier No. 14 East River, connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR for the Florida Ports. Through bills of lading and passage tickets issued to all of the principal points on the South Carolina and connecting railroads. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.

Steamship ALBEMARLE, Capt. Bowen, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. Alexander, leaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon.

Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

THE OLD LINE FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. King, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. S. Blakeman, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 263 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.

REFEREE'S SALE.

J. F. PIERCE, Esq., REFEREE.

BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, HAGGERTY, PHELPS & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1867, at the Exchange Salesrooms, Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, the valuable

STORE PROPERTY,

ON THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF PECK-SLIP AND FRONT-ST.

known as No. 35 Peck-slip and No. 287 Front-st.

About 50 per cent. may remain on Bond and Mortgage. Maps and full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-st.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN.

THIS DAY (Friday,) March 1, at half-past 11 o'clock, on Pier No. 11, East River: 5,050 boxes fresh Naples Oranges, cargo of brig *Clara P. Gibbs*, from Naples.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT ON 53D-ST., LOTS ON 42D, 54TH AND 63D STS., NEW-YORK, AND 5TH AND 7TH AVS., BROOKLYN.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 1, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of Jonas Sparks, deceased, the following-described real estate, viz.:

53D-ST.—The first-class three-story brick house and lot, situate on the north side of 53d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., and known as No. 117. The house is 25 by 50 feet, high stoop, under cellar, all modern improvements, hall and parlors frescoed, and in perfect order. Lot 25 by 100 feet 5 inches.

42D-ST.—1 lot, south side, 578 feet east of 8th-av., 22 by 98 feet 9 inches.

54TH-ST.—1 lot, north side, 250 feet west of 6th-av., 25 by 100 feet 5 inches.

63D-ST.—2 lots, north side, 250 feet west of 4th-av., each 25 by 100 feet 5 inches.

BROOKLYN.

5TH-AV.—1 lot, easterly side, 25 feet south 50th-st., 25 by 100 feet.

50TH-ST.—1 lot, south side, adjoining the 5th-av. lot on the rear. 25 by 100 feet 2 inches.

7TH-AV.—1 lot, east side, 25 feet south of 50th-st., 25 by 100 feet. Maps at office of auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSES AND LOTS ON KING-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

KING-ST.—The 2 three-story brick houses and lots on the southerly side of King-st., near Varick-st., and known as Nos. 52 and 54 King-st. The houses are in good order, and have gas and Croton water. Lots each 20.10x100 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

LOTS ON WEST 14TH AND 80TH STS., AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell, at auction, on FRIDAY, March 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST 14TH-ST.—One lot on the south side of 14th-st., 475 feet west of 8th-av.; lot 25x103.1.

80TH-ST.—Three lots on the north side of 80th-st., 250 feet west of 3d-av. Each 25x100 feet.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 7, 1867, at 11 o'clock, at No. 14 West 12th-st., near 5th-av., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of: 1 handsome carved rosewood suite, in satin brocatel; 1 rosewood etegere, round, fancy, and card tables, 2 ebony and gilt reception chairs, 2 oval mirrors, 1 blackwalnut extension table, dining-room chairs, carved oak buffet, 1 blackwalnut sideboard, hall-stand and chairs, cornices, window shades, blackwalnut bedsteads, dressing bureaus, armoire a glace, shaving stands, marble-top commodes, towel racks, carved blackwalnut chairs, armchair, lounges, paillasses, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen and laundry furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at the Auctioneer's Office, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSE NO. 15 EAST 31ST-ST. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, March 1, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Frank S. Winchester, Esq., Referee:

EAST 31ST-ST.—The handsome four-story brown-stone high-stoop house and lot, No. 15 East 31st-st., north side, between 5th and Madison avs.; house 21.10½ by 65 feet, in fair order, and can be seen by permit from 3 to 5 P. M.; lot 21.10½ by 98.9.

WAKEMAN & LATTING, Attorneys.
Maps, &c., at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, OIL-PAINTINGS, PASTELS, PIANO-FORTE, &c., &c.—By GEORGE COOK, at No. 91 Liberty-st., THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, several parlor and chamber suites, bedsteads, bureaus, book-cases, extension and library tables, mahogany desk, office fixtures, railings, gas fixtures, an invoice of oil and water-color paintings, large mantel mirror, superior rosewood 7¼ octave piano-forte (nearly new.) Sale absolute on account of removal.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, March 1, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large private collection of ANCIENT OIL PAINTINGS, the property of a gentleman going abroad. Will be on exhibition WEDNESDAY, with catalogue.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF FOUR VALUABLE LOTS ON 16TH-ST.—220 feet 6 inches west from Avenue B, on THURSDAY, March 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

Maps at the office, No. 43 Wall-st.

Also, plot on south side of 123d-st., 51 feet west of 7th-av., 124 feet front by an average of [illegible] feet in depth.

TRUSTEES' SALE.—SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE BY THE TRUSTEES OF THE ESTATE OF SALOMON KOHNSTAMM.—Will be sold at public auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., auctioneers, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of March, 1867, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the following valuable property:

1. All that certain two-story house and lot of land known as Number One Hundred and Thirteen Leonard-street, in the City of New-York; dimensions of lot, 21 feet 3 inches in width by 81 feet in depth.
2. Also that two-story house known as Number One Hundred and Fifteen Leonard-street, in said City; dimensions of lot, 21 feet 3 inches in width by 81 feet in depth.
3. Also that two-story frame house and lot known as Number Two Benson-street, in said City; dimensions of lot, 23 feet in width by 85 feet in depth—adjacent to said lot Nos. 113 and 115 Leonard-street.
4. Also all that certain house and lot No. 50 Franklin-street, in said City; dimensions of lot, 25 feet in width by 100 feet in depth.
5. Also all that certain house and lot No. 52 Franklin-street, in said City; dimensions of lot, 25 feet in front by 100 feet in depth.

For terms and particulars apply to WM. H. LUFF, No. 46 Wall-st.
JOSEPH STUART,
EDGAR S. VAN WINKLE,
Trustees of the Estate of Salomon Kohnstamm.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 28, 1865 at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtom31

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866. je1-lawtojy26

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866. jy27-lawto oc25

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866. oc26-lawtodec27

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866. dec28-lawtojan31

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867. feb1-lawtomh28

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, No. 61 CHAMBERS-ST., Feb. 28, 1867.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, March 15, 1867, at bonded warehouse, basement No. 45 Cortlandt-st., at 11 o'clock A. M., ten cases, containing about 250,000 cigarettes, the same having been distrained for taxes due the United States under the Internal Revenue Law. T. F. BAILEY, Collector.

AUCTION SALES.

LEAVITT & STREBEIGH, Auctioneers.

BOOK TRADE SALESROOM, NO. 498 BROADWAY.

THIS DAY, (Friday,) and SATURDAY, commencing at 4 o'clock P. M. each day, sale of the private library of a gentleman about departing for Europe, comprising a superb collection of books in various departments of literature, best editions, elegantly bound and illustrated; also a very choice assortment of French literature, in uniform and elegant bindings, some very scarce; also a desirable lot of medical works, late editions.

MONDAY, March 4, and following days at 4 o'clock P. M. each day,

GREAT SALE OF AUTOGRAPHS.

The entire collection of autographs of the late I. K. Tefft, of Savannah, Ga. This is probably the largest and most valuable autograph collection ever offered for sale in this country or in the world. The collection numbers some 30,000 autographs, American and Foreign, embracing many of very great value, and are the results of thirty years collecting by Mr. Tefft. It is particularly rich in our early Colonial Governors and the Generals of the American Revolution, also of Foreign Officers who fought for American Independence, also in leading Statesmen of our revolutionary period, Literary men, Artists, the Clergy, American Bishops, Presidents and Vice Presidents of the United States, Presidents of the Continental Congress, Secretaries of War and Navy, Postmasters-General, Judges, Speakers of Congress, Naval Commanders, American Celebrities, &c., &c.

The collection is also specially rich in foreign celebrities, Statesmen, Lawyers, Generals, Divines, Historians, men of Science, Artists, Distinguished Females, Kings, Queens, Emperors, Empresses, Revolutionists, &c., &c. But the crowning glory in the Tefft Collection lies in the two bound volumes containing the SIGNERS OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, (thirty-three letters, five documents and one signature,) and the SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, (fifty-one letters and five signatures, making the entire number of the illustrations fifty-six.)

Catalogues ready; price $2.

TUESDAY, March 5, at 11 o'clock A. M.,

SPECIAL TRADE SALE OF 100,000 PICTURE FRAMES

of all sizes and variety of styles; ovals and arched tops, finished in imitation of rosewood and gold; also in composition; suitable for portraits, photographs, &c., &c. Catalogues ready.

UNITED STATES EXCISE SALE.—PUBLIC notice is hereby given that the following articles, to wit: 1 marble-top buffet and contents of glassware, 2 office desks, 1 Stearns & Marvin safe, 1 letter-copying press, 12 Japan boxes for papers, 2 pictures, 1 iron wash-stand, bowl, pitcher and slop-jar; 1 tin box and contents of glassware, a lot of loose glassware, 1 picture and 2 maps, surveying apparatus, 100 books and rack, 1 wagon-pole and whiffle-trees, 2 bedsteads, 1 bureau, 3 work-stands, 2 ottomans, 1 whatnot, 1 wash-stand, 2 cases books, 5 barrels and contents of crockery, &c.; 4 cases goods, bedding, &c.; 1 nurse-chair, lot of window-shades, 2 Japan foot-baths, 1 aquarium, 2 pails, 1 waffle-iron, 1 tin pail, 2 wire dish covers, 1 japanned box and contents; 1 lot flower-pots, 1 toilet-tub, 1 small box and contents, 1 lot stair-rods, 1 Japanese umbrella, ½ barrel and contents, 4 cases and contents, 1 brush broom, 2 earthen jars, 1 engraving, 1 plated ice-pitcher, 1 dish, plated; 1 towel, 9 cut goblets, 1 glass pitcher, 6 glass vases, 1 glass fruit-dish, 3 hats and $15 uncurrent and broken-bank money—have been distrained upon for the non-payment of taxes, and that the same will be sold at public auction, at the auction-room of RICHARD WALTERS, No. 27 East Broadway, New-York City, on the 5th day of March, 1867, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector Thirty-second District of New-York.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1867.

DRY GOODS.

TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.

A very large and complete assortment at extremely low prices.

MILLIKEN & CO., No. 746 Broadway.

MME. DEMOREST'S GRAND OPENING, MONDAY, MARCH 4, No. 473 Broadway, will present on this occasion the most brilliant display of new and elegant designs for ladies' short dresses, sleeves, cloaks, waists, jackets and children's garments, &c.

FRENCH FLOWERS, FRENCH DRESS Trimmings, French Kid Gloves, now opening at ELGER'S; also a full assortment of Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, H'dk'fs, Collars, Rufflings, &c., new style Skirts. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

CLOTHING.

HAMILTON & KIMPTON, MERCHANT TAILORS,

No. 105 STRAND, (opposite Exeter Hall,) LONDON.

Gentlemen visiting England and passing through London are invited to see the well-selected stock of Cloths, Beavers, Witneys and Trouserings, of the very best materials; or, by forwarding remittance with their measures, can have the goods sent by Express Company, as usual.

No. 105 STRAND, LONDON.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
5:30 P. M.—Way train for Suffern.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45, 3:45, 4:30, 6:15 and *11 P. M.—*Daily. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock.

Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT. FROM JAN. 3, 1867.

Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Yaphank Express train; and on Saturday nights for Riverhead.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:25 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15 4:22 and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

1867. HO! FOR THE GOLD MINES! 1867.

THE MONTANA AND IDAHO TRANSPORTATION LINE

WILL GIVE THROUGH BILLS LADING TO FORT BENTON, HELENA, VIRGINIA CITY, BANNOCK CITY, DIAMOND CITY, DEER LODGE, AND ALL POINTS IN THE MINING DISTRICTS.

All steamers of this line class A No. 1. We have our own trains to fulfill our contracts.

The A No. 1 light draught steamer AMELIA POE, Thomas Poe, master, will leave SATURDAY, March 16, (or as soon as navigation is open in Omaha.)

The A No. 1 light draught steamer YORKTOWN, G. W. Ebert, master, will leave on SATURDAY, March 23.

The A. No. 1 light draught steamer G. A. THOMPSON, will leave TUESDAY, March 26.

The A No. 1 light draught steamer DEER LODGE, ———, master, will leave WEDNESDAY, April 3.

The other boats of the line will be started during the season, as may be required.

For freight or passage, apply to
J. EAGER, Agent, No. 41 Broad-st.; or
JOHN G. COPELIN, Agent, S. E. corner Maine and Olive sts., St. Louis, Mo.

FEBRUARY, 1867. SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

STEAMER SEA BIRD will leave Pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Feb. 21, 8½ A. M.	Wednesday, Feb. 20, 7½ A. M.
Saturday, Feb. 23, 10 A. M.	Friday, Feb. 22, 8½ A. M.
Tuesday, Feb. 26, 12 M.	Monday, Feb. 25, 10 A. M.
Thursday, Feb. 28, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, Feb. 27, 11½ A. M.
Saturday, Mar. 2, 3 P. M.	Friday, March 1, 1 P. M.

THE OLD LINE.

SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.

Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. Gibbs, from Pier No. 22 East River, (foot of Fulton-st.,) every SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.

WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $5 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—IRVING-PLACE.

Director....MAX MARETZEK
INAUGURAL MATINEE.
TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON, March 2.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT,
From 1 to 4 P. M. Doors open at 12 M.

The Colossal Orchestra engaged for the BAL D'OPERA having been retained for this Unique Matinee, will, under the able direction of Messrs. BERGMANN, GRILL and GRAFULLA, interpret during the three hours specified a most interesting and comprehensive programme, full particulars of which will be published hereafter.

TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR ONLY, are now placed on sale, in order to obviate crowding and otherwise promote the convenience of persons desirous of attending

THE INAUGURAL MATINEE,

at the box-office of the Academy of Music, Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; W. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway; Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND INAUGURATION
FANCY DRESS BAL D'OPERA
THIS FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1867.

A few TICKETS and PRIVATE BOXES for the Bal d'Opera may yet be had at the Box Office of the Academy of Music.

PRICE OF TICKETS,
Admitting a lady and gentleman....$10
Extra ladies' tickets....5

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

BAL D'OPERA.

DOMINOS and MASKS can be hired during the Bal d'Opera at the inside ticket office.
C. BRUSCHI, Costumer.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Director....MAX MARETZEK
OPENING OF THE ITALIAN OPERA SEASON,
THURSDAY, March 7, 1867.

The director has the honor to announce the commencement, on the above date, of an ITALIAN OPERA SEASON OF THIRTY NIGHTS at the New Academy of Music.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are now received at the box office of the New Academy.

MADAME PAREPA IN ORATORIO.

HANDEL'S GREAT WORK, SAMSON,
will be produced on
TUESDAY EVENING, March 5,
AT STEINWAY HALL.

with the following eminent artists and chorus of three hundred male, female and boy voices:

MME. PAREPA, Prima Donna.
MRS. FANNY RAYMOND RITTER, Mezzo Soprano.
MR. GEORGE SIMPSON, Tenor.
MR. J. R. THOMAS, Basso.
MR. E. J. CONNELLY, Organist.
MR. G. W. COLBY, Pianist.
MR. F. L. RITTER, Conductor.
THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY,
together with
THE CECILIAN CHOIR,
Dr. CUTLER, Choir Master,
and THEO. THOMAS' FULL ORCHESTRA.
L. F. HARRISON....Director.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

The sale of which will commence this morning at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway; Pullman's ticket office, No. 112 Broadway, and at Steinway Hall.

MADAME PAREPA—SUNDAY CONCERT.

STEINWAY HALL.
L. F. HARRISON....Director
27TH SUNDAY CONCERT, MARCH 3.
Entire new programme by the following great artists:
Mme. PAREPA,
Miss MARIE GILBERT,
Pianist, her first appearance in N. Y.
Mr. CARL ROSA. Mr. G. W. COLBY.
Mr. THEO. THOMAS and his full Orchestra.
TICKETS 50 CENTS.
RESERVED SEATS 50 CENTS EXTRA.

THE CHARITY BALL.

Tickets for "The Charity Ball" for the benefit of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, to take place at the Academy of Music on MONDAY, March 4, may be procured of the following Managers:

Mesdames Sidney Ashmore, William Astor, Lloyd Aspinwall, Averill, Lloyd Abbott, Barlow, Barril, Belmont, G. L. Beeckman, Wm. B. Bend, C. F. Blake, Jno. R. Brady, James Brooks, J. F. Butterworth, William Blodgett, C. Berryman, Boileau, Ashbel H. Barney, Caylus, Chickering, Edward Clark, Edward Cooper, Edward Chace, Cooper, Corlies, Edward H. Coster, Henry Delafield, R. O. Doremus, Duilh, Lorenzo Draper, Dudley Field, Jr., P. S. Forbes, Fremont, Forsyth, E. Frith, Ezra Goodridge, Walter S. Gurnee, Wm. A. Hadden, G. G. Haven, Alex. Hamilton, R. S. Hone, Henry Hills, F. E. Howe, G. G. Howland, R. S. Higgins, Jas. Harriman, Adrian Iselin, Edgar Irving, L. W. Jerome, J. D. Jones, George T. Lyman, Edwin Ludlow, Philip Livingston, Eugene A. Livingston, Lazarus, G. A. Lathrop, Henry Meyer, A. B. Mott, J. B. Murray, D. Colden Murray, McCormick, Charles H. Neilson, Chas. O'Conor, Panon, H. Palmer, H. Parish, J. Pyne, Edwards Pierrepont, S. Penniman, R. H. Pendleton, Ponvert, F. F. Randolph, J. J. Roosevelt, E. Raymond, H. Renwick, W. Rhinelander, Bernard Rhinelander, Russell Stebbins, Ferdinand Suydam, Paran Stevens, John Schermerhorn, Stevenson, Sorchan, H. Schlesinger, H. W. Shelton, G. T. Strong, John Sherwood, Henry A. Smythe, Edward Snelling, Barritt Shephard, E. W. Stoughton, Tighe, Effingham Townsend, Wm. Tracy, L. Turnure, J. H. Thompson, E. Viele, J. Kearney Warren, Egerton Winthrop, Joel Wolfe, J. H. Wainwright, Montagnie Ward, Wm. Whitney, T. G. Walker, W. C. H. Waddell, Wm. W. Wells, Wm. G. Ward.

Messrs. L. Aspinwall, Joseph Alsop, L. Seymour Ashley, E. H. Anderson, Wm. H. Appleton, T. C. Acton, S. L. M. Barlow, R. Benson, D. W. Bishop, Henry Burgy, Andrew Bininger, Willett Bronson, Landsdale Boardman, William C. Binns, George H. Bend, Eugene Bogert, G. S. Bowdoin, S. W. Bridgham, Jr., J. T. Brady, H. W. Brevoort, Louis Borg, S. Dexter Bradford, William Burns, W. H. Bibby, William H. Bend, Dr. H. D. Bulkley, Messrs. Goldsboro Banyer, James Bleecker, Henry Clews, J. Cadwallader, Le Grand B. Cannon, J. W. Clendenin, Gen. Crawford, Messrs. J. G. Coster, William B. Cooper, E. Charlier, Robert L. Cutting, Jr., William Cutting, Henry Coster, E. D. Dibble, William Douglas, Robert L. De Camp, J. Geddes Day, C. A. Du Vivier, Dr. Francis Delafield, Messrs. M. L. Delafield, Edward Delafield, Jr., Dr. G. T. Elliot, Jr., Messrs. C. F. Fearing, Mortimer Fowler, Hon. C. Godfrey Gunther, Messrs. Shepherd Gandy, Frederick Gilbert, Albert Gallatin, E. T. Gerry, J. W. Hammersley, Edwin Hoyt, George Hoffman, Wilson G. Hunt, A. S. Hewitt, Dr. J. J. Hull, Hon. J. T. Hoffman, Messrs. O. E. Habicht, Richard Irvin, Jr., L. W. Jerome, H. H. Jones, Dr. E. Lee Jones, Dr. W. W. Jones, Messrs. Peyton Jaudon, C. H. Jaquelin, Dr. A. Jacobi, Messrs. O. K. King, D. Kingsland, Hon. C. P. Kirkland, Messrs. Emile Kingsland, Frank Livingston, R. J. Livingston, Arthur Leary, J. Lentilhon, J. Bowers Lee, William Low, A. P. Montant, L. P. Mouton, Dr. A. B. Mott, Judge A. C. Munson, Messrs. W. H. Morrell, James Murphy, John B. Murray, Drs. T. M. Markoe, J. T. Metcalfe, Messrs. W. D. Morgan, Wolton Oakley, Philip M. Oakley, John Pyne, G. H. Redmond, William B. Rogers, Livingston Rogers, M. O. Roberts, E. Randolph Robinson, Col. Reed, Messrs. Walter Satterlee, C. E. K. Sherman, Seligman, John Schuyler, Geo. R. Schieffelin, E. Delafield Smith, B. K. Stevens, Jr., E. H. Stoughton, Hon. Augustus Schell, Dr. Foster Swift, Messrs. W. P. Talboys, Henry A. Tailer, Alexander Taylor, William R. Travers, Gen. Van Vliet, Messrs. Jules Vertable, Sidney Webster, Buchanan Winthrop, Hon. John E. Ward, Mr. G. B. Ward.

INSTRUCTION.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 34 West 32d-st. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

Classical French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner of 28th-st.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AT CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.—Eighteen instructors; eight departments; $300 a year. No extras (except piano music.) Term opens April 15. Lewis' gymnasium for ladies; military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, for young gentlemen from 7 to 18 years. Day and boarding scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete instruction; gymnastics. Circulars at CHRISTERN'S, No. 863 Broadway, or at the Institute, Broadway and 93d-st.
PROF. E. FEZANDIE, Director.

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMEN, GRADUATE, prizeman and first honorman of Trinity College, will take one or two pupils in English, classics, mathematics and French. Address M. A., Room No. 16, No. 1,193 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. Terms reasonable. GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal.

FEMALE COLLEGE—BORDENTOWN N. J.—Summer session commences March 6. For catalogues address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for young ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A native French teacher resides in the family.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address MISS EMILY NELSON.

MORNING SCHOOL—ALSO, CLASSES IN drawing, painting and music, at Miss BLACKWELL'S studio, No. 1,193 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

THE UNITED STATES EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE is an agency, the objects of which are: 1ST. To assist teachers in securing suitable situations. 2D. To enable schools and families to secure good teachers, and to transact all other business connected with schools.

All who are in search of situations, well qualified instructors for seminaries, public schools or families, will find it to their advantage to consult this Institute.

Wanted immediately, a gentleman and lady for schools in the City; also several teachers for schools out of the City. We refer, by permission, to Prof. H. G. Eastman, L.L. D., President Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and Rev. D. C. Cole, D.D., Pastor R. D. Church, Yonkers, N. Y. Address or call upon C. W. HANKS & CO., No. 64 Greene-st., N. Y., nearly opposite Ivison, Phinney, Blakeman & Co.

A VISITING GOVERNESS, COMPETENT to teach the English branches, with French and Latin, desires a few more pupils. Best of references given. Address TEACHER, No. 13 Vandam-st.

A LADY DESIRES A POSITION AS assistant in the English department of a large school; one situated in a Western city preferred. Address MISS L., Brooklyn Post-office.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH lady of experience wishes an engagement for the morning hours to teach English, music and French. Address Z. A. Z. A., Station G.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SPANISH AMERICAN CHURCH.—THE Church of Santiago celebrates Divine Service in Spanish, in Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., near Broadway, on SUNDAY AFTERNOONS, at 2 o'clock. Rev. H. C. RILEY, from Santiago, Chili, will (D. V.) preach next SUNDAY. All who speak Spanish are cordially invited to attend these services. Seats free.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, parlor suites, chamber suites, looking glasses, mattresses, &c., at cost prior to removal.
B. M. COWPERTHWAIT, No. 11 Bowery.

ELEGANT BLACK WALNUT CHAMBER suites, parlor, library and dining-room furniture in sets or single pieces, at a reasonable price. HUMPHREYS & MATHEWS, No. 724 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION,

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON AT 3; EVENING AT 7 3-4.
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM'S
MAGNIFICENT RELIGIOUS DRAMA, the
CHRISTIAN MARTYRS.
GORGEOUS SCENERY, COSTUMES and PROPERTIES.
A GRAND TRIUMPHAL PROCESSION
will occur, in which will be introduced
THE LIVING WILD ANIMALS.
GLADITORIAL COMBATS IN THE COLISEUM.
THE CHRISTIAN MARTYRS THROWN INTO THE DEN OF LIONS.
On exhibition at all hours, the
ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS.
GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES!
MME. HINES, THE BEARDED LADY,
possessing a growth of WHISKERS of GREAT LUXURIANCE and BEAUTY.
A GIANT AND GIANTESS, A LEOPARD CHILD, TWO DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION,
COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, HISTORICAL RELICS,
OVER 250,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager....WM. WHEATLEY
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
FRIDAY EVENING, March 1, 1867.
ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-THIRD PERFORMANCE OF THE BLACK CROOK,
with Jarrett & Palmer's celebrated
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
AND THE
GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
TWENTY-EIGHTH GRAND MATINEE,
TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) March 2, 1867, at 1 o'clock.
ADMISSION TO MATINEE:
Parquet and Dress Circle....$1
Family Circle....50c.
Curtain rises at night at 7¾; at Matinee, 1.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Managers....Lewis Baker and Mark Smith
Second week of the accomplished artist,
LADY DON.
Last nights of the very successful burlesque of
KENILWORTH.
LADY DON as YE EARLE OF LEICESTER (with songs.)
To be preceded by the admirable comedy of
THE PRETTY HORSE-BREAKER.
BELLA SUNNYSIDE, with the songs of "I Love the Merry Sunshine," and "Horn of Chase." LADY DON.
SATURDAY—KENILWORTH MATINEE.
On MONDAY will be produced
PERSEUS AND ANDROMEDA.
with LADY DON as PERSEUS, and the unapproachable burlesque company in the cast.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT....Director
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
BRILLIANT ARENIC SCENES!
THE EQUESTRIAN FAIRY SPECTACLE,
entitled the
SPRITE OF THE SILVER SHOWER.
BLIND MAN'S BUFF ON HORSEBACK.
LES TROIS ATHLETES! HINDOO MIRACLES!
LEARNED LILLIPUTIAN PONIES!
THE COMIC DOG "KNIBBS!"
PANTOMIMIC BURLETTA!
DASHING EQUESTRIAN SCENES!

STEINWAY HALL.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 4, 1867.

Signor LOTTI begs to announce his FAREWELL CONCERT, previous to his departure for Europe, when the following artists will assist: Mlle. Naddi, prima donna; Mr. Ed. Mollenhauer, violinist; Mr. J. N. Pattison, pianist; the Arion Society; Mr. Carl Anschutz, Mr. Carl Bergman, together with full orchestra.

Tickets, $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra. For sale at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway; Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway, and Steinway Hall.

STEINWAY'S ROOMS.

CARL WOLFSOHN'S NINTH BEETHOVEN MATINEE.
TO-DAY, March 1, at 3 o'clock.

At this Concert, the last but one of the series, Mr. Wolfsohn will be assisted by the celebrated Prima Donna, Mme. BERTHA JOHANNSEN, and will play the celebrated last SONATA of Beethoven, OPUS 111. Doors open at 2½ P. M. Tickets $1 each. For sale at Steinway's and the principal music-stores.

STEINWAY HALL.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

Public Rehearsal No. 11, on SATURDAY, March 2, at 3 o'clock P. M. Admission 50 cents. Tickets for sale at the usual places. L. SPIER, Secretary.

GRIFFIN AND CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

G. W. H. GRIFFIN....Manager
The prettiest Minstrel Hall in the City.
First week of the Spectacular Burlesque,
THE BLACK CROOK
and PALACE OF DEW DROPS.
Second week of the Descriptive Scene,
OCEAN YACHT RACE.
Doors open at 7. Commence at 8 o'clock.

NOW ON EXHIBITION,

ROTHERMEL'S GREAT HISTORICAL PAINTING, "THE REPUBLICAN COURT IN THE DAYS OF LINCOLN."

A companion work to Huntington's "Republican Court in the Days of Washington," the two paintings representing the two great epochs of the country's history, the Revolution and the Rebellion. This great historical work has engaged the artist for nearly two years. The scene is laid at the second inauguration, and is intended to give to the present generation and to posterity portraits of the prominent personages of the time, in the most pleasing manner possible. Open day and evening at the Institute of Art, Derby Gallery, No. 625 Broadway.

ARION BALL.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
WEDNESDAY, March 27, 1867.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—The annual Commencement will take place on FRIDAY EVENING, March 1, at 7½ o'clock, in the large Chapel of the University, Washington-square. The address to the Graduates will be delivered by Prof. JOHN C. DRAPER.

The Profession and public are respectfully invited to attend.

CLINTON HALL.—DR. HEBBARD LECTURES THIS P. M., at 2 o'clock, to ladies only, and to gentlemen only THIS EVENING. These lectures are beautifully illustrated with models to size of life, and will be the most interesting and instructive of any ever delivered in this country. Admission 75 cents. Tickets to the three lectures, $1 50.

SEVENTH REGIMENT N. G. BAND.—The complimentary concert to C. S. GRAFULLA, Band-master, on SATURDAY EVENING, March 2, at Seventh Regiment Armory. Tickets to be had of members of the regiment, or of C. S. GRAFULLA, No. 1 Stanton-st.

THE NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, will hold its Fourth Annual Commencement at Steinway Hall, East 14th-st., at 7½ P. M., March 1. The exercises will consist of Graduation of Students, Music, a Poem, and Addresses by Eminent Speakers, Clergymen and others.

BUNYAN TABLEAUX.—LARGEST PANORAMA in the world. Union Hall, Broadway and 23d-st. Open every night at 7; commencing at 7¾. Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Matinee WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock.

STUDIO BUILDING, NO. 51 WEST 10TH-ST.—DE HAAS' last painting, "Farragut's Fleet passing the Forts below New-Orleans." Admission free.

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THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservato of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

WATERS' SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS, the best manufactured, to let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Old pianos taken in exchange. Liberal discount to teachers and clergymen. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, N. Y. HORACE WATERS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree. Pianos to let.
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PARLOR BILLIARD TABLES.

We have on hand an assortment of parlor billiard tables suitable for rooms that will not admit large tables. For learning billiards and as a source of amusement in the home circle, they are equal to ordinary size tables. PHELAN & COLLENDER, Nos. 63 to 69 Crosby-st.

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Old scales taken in part payment for new. Twenty-five second-hand scales for sale.
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WINTER GARDEN—TO-NIGHT AT 7¾.

EDWIN BOOTH
in the role of
SHYLOCK,
in Shakespeare's play of
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE,
being the third of the
BOOTH GRAND REVIVALS!

In the cast, Mmes. Methua Scheller, Cushing, Morton, Messrs. Donaldson, Duff, Leffingwell, Gotthold, Barton Hill, Decker, Hinton, Oliver, Duell, Andrews, Davidge Burroughs, &c.

THE SCENERY.—1. The Rialto. 2. A Venetian Street. 3. Church of San Giovanni. 4. The Place of St. Mark. 5. The Hall of the Senate, by Charles W. Witham. 6. A Hall in Portia's House. 7. A Garden in Genoa, by Hilliard.

Box office open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., where seats may be secured twelve days in advance.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
Mr. STUART begs to announce that
on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 9,
there will be a
GRAND BOOTH MATINEE,
of
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
The third of the BOOTH REVIVALS.

He trusts that this announcement will be considered a sufficient reply to the many communications addressed to him on this subject. The performance will commence at 1 o'clock precisely, and terminate at 3:45 o'clock, enabling parties residing at Staten Island, New-Jersey, and on the lines of all the leading railroads, to reach home in seasonable time.

SEATS MAY NOW BE SECURED.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
LAST NIGHTS, FOR THE PRESENT,
of the new piece, adapted expressly for this Theatre by A. W. YOUNG, Esq., from the French of VICTORIEN SARDOU, which will be presented
THIS EVENING,
entitled
A DANGEROUS GAME,
with picturesque scenery, correct costumes, incidental music, elegant furniture and appointments, novel and picturesque effects, and SPLENDID CAST OF CHARACTERS, including Messrs. J. W. WALLACK, J. GILBERT, F. ROBINSON, G. HOLLAND, A. W. YOUNG, J. C. WILLIAMSON, W. J. LEONARD, T. GRAHAM, T. WARD, CASHIN, W. H. POPE, Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss MARY BARRETT, Miss FANNY GREEN, Miss M. SCOTT, Mrs. TIMONY, Miss DAY.
MONDAY EVENING, March 4,
will be presented, after careful preparation, an entirely new Comedy, by WATTS PHILLIPS, Esq., entitled
"INVESTMENT,"
with
NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS, AND CAPITAL CAST.
Doors open at 7¼; performance commences at 8 o'clock.
SATURDAY NEXT, MARCH 2,
GRAND MATINEE, OURS,
For the Benefit of the Southern Relief Association.
Doors open at 12; commence at 1½.

EXTRA.

A MATINEE AT WALLACK'S
SATURDAY NEXT, MARCH 2.
OURS;
Mr. LESTER WALLACK
and the
COMPANY
having volunteered their services for the
BENEFIT
of the
SOUTHERN RELIEF ASSOCIATION.
Box-book open for the sale of reserved seats.
Doors open at 12½; commence at 1½.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

MOST EMPHATIC SUCCESS
of the great local, sensational and moral drama, the
STREETS OF NEW-YORK,
STREETS OF NEW-YORK,
STREETS OF NEW-YORK.
The Olympic crowded to overflowing nightly.
The audience enthusiastic with delight.
GRAND MATINEE, SATURDAY. Doors open at 12½ o'clock. Admission to Matinee, 50 cents; performance commences at 1.

THEATRE FRANCAIS. COMEDIE.

IMMENSE SUCCESS! BY GENERAL REQUEST.
SATURDAY, March 2, at 7½ precisely,
Third representation of
LA FAMILLE BENOITON.
(Original of the "Fast Family.")
Comedy in five acts by M. Victorien Sardou.
Ticket-office at H. Dardonville's, No. 678 Broadway.

BOWERY THEATRE.

MR. G. L. FOX, MISS FANNY HERRING, MR. W. H. WHALLEY, MR. C. K. FOX
MYSTERIES OF CARROW ABBEY.
THE YOUNG REEFER.
BLUNDERING DUTCHMAN.

MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

THE GREAT ORIGINAL IMPERSONATORS OF
IRISH AND YANKEE LIFE IN
TWO PIECES EVERY EVENING,
AT THE BROADWAY THEATRE.

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Music, CINDERLEON IS THE RAGE E Oddities,
Dance, DEMONDANCE V V Novelties
Mirth, NINE THIRTY. Screaming E E makes
Jokes, GREAT BILL Burlesques, R R this a very
Operas, FAIRY BALLET TROUPE. Y Y popular
Puns. Crowded nightly at this fashionable Resort.

HARTZ' TEMPLE OF MYSTERY.

Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway.

Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats $1. Seats secured six days in advance, at the Hall, from 9 till 5.

Continued success and unbounded enthusiasm caused by the new programme, WITHOUT APPARATUS, and the greatest "Spectacular Illusion" of the day,
PROTEUS, PROTEUS, PROTEUS,
PROTEUS, PROTEUS, PROTEUS.
or, "WE ARE HERE." "BUT NOT HERE."
"The Basket Trick," "Growth of Flowers," "Floating Head," and other wonders, will be produced
EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY at 2.
Wednesday, JUVENILE NIGHT. Children half price.

THE THIRD ANNUAL SACRED CONCERT will take place at St. Peter's Church, Barclay-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, March 3, 1867, at 8 o'clock P. M.

DANCING.

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No. 212 5th-av., New-York.

Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 5th-av., southwest corner of 14th-st. Open TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

Ladies, 2 to 4 P. M.; Misses and Masters, 4 to 6 P. M.; Gentlemen, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, 8 to 10 P. M.
NEW CLASSES ARE NOW FORMING.

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TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York or sent by mail, free of postage. Address Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

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TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 6th-av., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,359 New-York Post-office. Also sold at Druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich st.

RELIEF AT ONCE.—LADY INVALID, BE WISE IN TIME.—"Electricity is the only immediate emmenagogue," (monthly restorative,) without risk or danger. So says Prof. Thompson, of the London University. Applied and relief guaranteed by Dr. and Mme. DUBOIS, No. 38 3d-av., near 10th-st., New-York. Beware of poisonous drugs and operations. Send stamp for ladies' private letter of advice—worth fifty books. Home attention for patients during expected illness. Consultations during evenings till 9 P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. Office, 195 Elm-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured, or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP IS THE only remedy that will root out poisonous virus of a certain disease: all others dry it in the blood. No. 3 Division-street. Price $3, with a book of 60 pages.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated. $5 per vial. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

THOUSANDS THAT WERE CONSIDERED irretrievably lost and beyond recovery, have been speedily and effectually cured by Dr. LEWIS' skillful and unerring mode of treatment. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

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A.—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWERS' ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES, IF YOU REQUIRE A RELIABLE remedy to restore you, or valuable medical or surgical treatment, consult Dr. DURANT, No. 7 Beach-st.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Continued from First Page.

have the preference; but this was a bill of absolute exclusion against men who had been disloyal.

Mr. JULIAN asserted that there was not public land enough in the extent of territory covered by this bill for the loyal men of the South. The fact was notorious that loyal men were excluded from those lands by disloyal men.

Mr. FINCK asked Mr. JULIAN whether he would except those who had been pardoned under the President's Amnesty Proclamation?

Mr. JULIAN said the bill made no exceptions.

Mr. FINCK asked Mr. JULIAN whether he would allow an amendment of that kind to be offered?

Mr. JULIAN declined to do so.

Mr. FINCK moved to lay the bill on the table.

Rejected by a vote of 26 to 90.

On the suggestion of Messrs. HILL and KASSON, the bill was modified so as only to exclude those who had voluntarily given aid and comfort to the rebellion, and not those who had afterward enlisted in the Federal Army and been honorably discharged therefrom. The bill was then passed by a vote of 97 to 30.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. JULIAN asked for half an hour to-morrow evening to be allowed to the Committee on Public Lands to make reports. Objected to.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

The House proceeded to business on the Speaker's table, and disposed thereof as follows:

Message from the Senate asking for a Committee of Conference on the Bankrupt Bill.

Mr. JENCKES moved for the appointment of a Committee of Conference on the part of the House.

Mr. STEVENS moved to lay the bill on the table.

The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted yeas 65, nays 74, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ancona, Arnell, Baker, Bingham, Blaine, Bromwell, Broomall, Campbell, Clarke of Ohio, Cobb, Cook, Cullom, Dawson, Defrees, Delano, Dumont, Eldridge, Finck, Garfield, Harding of Kentucky, Harding of Illinois, Hawkins, Hayes, Hill, Hise, Hubbard of West Virginia, Julian, Kelso, Kerr, Koontz, Kuykendall, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Lawrence of Ohio, Le Blond, Leftwich, Loan, Marshall, Maynard, McClurg, McKee, Mercur, Miller, Morrill, Moulton, Niblack, O'Neill, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Plants, Price, Randall of Kentucky, Ritter, Rollins, Sawyer, Schenck, Shanklin, Shellabarger, Stevens, Stokes, Ward of Kentucky, Washburn of Massachusetts, Welker, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Pennsylvania—65.

NAYS—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Ashley of Ohio, Banks, Barker, Beaman, Bergen, Bidwell, Brandagee, Buckland, Chanler, Conkling, Cooper, Darling, Davis, Dawes, Deming, Dixon, Dodge, Eliot, Farnsworth, Ferry, Goodyear, Griswold, Hale, Higby, Holmes, Hooper, Hubbard of New-York, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hubbell of New-York, Hulburd, Humphrey, Hunter, Jenckes, Kasson, Kelley, Ketcham, Laflin, Latham, Longyear, Lynch, Marvin, McAndoe, McRuer, Moorhead, Morris, Newell, Pomeroy, Radford, Rice, of Maine; Scofield, Sitgreaves, Sloan, Spalding, Tabor, Taylor, of New-York; Thayer, Francis Thomas, Jno. L. Thomas, Trimble, Trowbridge, Upson, Van Aernam, Van Horn of New-York, Ward of New-York, Warner, Washburne of Indiana, Wentworth, Windom, Woodbridge, Wright—73.

So the bill was not laid on the table, and a Committee of Conference was appointed.

RELIEF FOR IRON-CLAD CONTRACTORS.

Mr. SLOAN, from the Committee of Conference on the joint resolution for the relief of contractors for construction of vessels of war, made a report, which was agreed to.

The Senate agrees to the House substitute, with an amendment restricting its application to contracts made after May 1, 1861, and before Jan. 1, 1864, and with an amendment extending its provisions to the contract of Mr. WM. H. WEBB, of New-York, for building the *Dunderberg*, consideration being given to the increased cost arising from any alteration of the plan and specifications made during the progress of the work.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUITS.

The House resumed the disposal of business on the Speaker's table as follows: Message from the Senate announcing its disagreement to the House amendment of to-day, to the Senate bill providing for the allotment of members of the Supreme Court among the circuits, &c.

CAMP CHASE, OHIO.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, the House insisted on its amendment, and asked for a Committee of Conference on the Senate amendments to the House joint resolution giving certain public property to the State of Ohio, being the buildings and materials at Camp Chase.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK the House non-concurred in the amendments, and asked a Committee of Conference.

TRANSFER OF THE INDIAN BUREAU.

A message from the Senate announcing its disagreement to the House amendment, transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department, and asking a Committee of Conference.

Mr. ROSS moved that the House recede from its amendment, which was rejected in a vote of 60 yeas to 82 nays.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK the House insisted on its amendment, and agreed to a Committee of Conference.

LAND DISTRICTS IN THE TERRITORIES.

The Senate amendments to the House Bill for the organization of land districts in Arizona, Idaho, Utah, and Montana, were taken up, and on motion of Mr. JULIAN, the amendments were non-concurred in, and a Committee of Conference asked.

BUILDING OF LIGHT-HOUSES.

Senate amendments to the House bill authorizing the building of light-houses were taken up, and on motion of Mr. LONGYEAR, the Senate amendments were concurred in.

RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Senate amendments to the River and Harbor Appropriation Bill were taken up, and on motion of Mr. EGGLESTON, all the motions were concurred in, except one as to Sandusky, Ohio.

PAY FOR MILITARY SERVICES.

Senate amendment to the joint resolution to pay Lieut. JNO. H. HAMILTON for military service was taken up. On motion of Mr. BINGHAM, the amendment was concurred in.

PRIVATE RELIEF.

Senate amendments to the House bill for the relief of RICHARD MCCRERRY, of California. On motion of Mr. WINDOM, the amendments were concurred in.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

The Senate amendments to the House bill to provide ways and means for the payment of compound interest notes. The House bill provided for the issue of legal-tender notes to the extent of $100,000,000. The Senate amendment provides for issuing certificates, paying three per cent. interest.

Mr. PRICE moved that the House non-concur in the Senate amendment, and ask for a Committee of Conference.

The Speaker remarked that he recognized Mr. PRICE, because Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, who had reported the bill, was absent on account of the death of his father-in-law, and had left the bill in the hands of Mr. PRICE.

Mr. HOOPER did not know what right Mr. RANDALL had to transfer the charge of the bill to Mr. PRICE.

Mr. POMEROY inquired whether any Committee of the House had the paternity of the bill.

The Speaker thought not.

Mr. PRICE remarked that in that case it was an orphan. [Laughter.]

Mr. POMEROY remarked that he did not want to father it.

Mr. PRICE said he would have charity enough to take charge of it.

Mr. STEVENS remarked that this bill had never belonged to a committee, he himself had made it, and yet he did not claim any charge of it.

Mr. HOOPER remarked that it had been referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. STEVENS declared there was not a vestige of the influence of the Committee on Banking and Currency on it. [Laughter.]

Mr. PRICE said that the only question in dispute was whether the country was prepared to pay four or five millions in interest for the benefit of banks, when it might just as easily be avoided by issuing legal-tender notes without interest. The whole question was in a nutshell. It might be amplified and elaborated for an hour, and when all was done, that was all there was in it.

Mr. CONKLING addressed the House in an argument in favor of concurring in the Senate amendment. Was the House prepared, now that the country was coming within the reach of the possibility of specie payment, to go once more into the business of kite-flying? He was told that no record was kept in the Treasury as to the compound-interest notes that were canceled, and that therefore no human being could tell the dates or amounts of those outstanding. This was because the administration of the Department was deficient in that particularity, which concerned the very elements of book-keeping and accounts. It was pretty loose all round, and that might as well be understood. His purpose in moving a concurrence with the Senate amendment was to bring the House to a vote at once on the question, whether it was ready in the face of the powers which the Secretary already had for providing for those compound-interest notes in the most economical way, by issuing certificates bearing one, two or three per cent. interest, to say that no surplus gold in the Treasury should be devoted to this purpose, but that we shall insist upon a policy which will inevitably inflate the currency, toss values about wildly, and cut loose from those moorings which had brought down values from starvation prices to the reach of those who were compelled to live on fixed incomes. He did not believe that the country could come down now with impunity to the hard money basis. He believed that if that was done suddenly and remorselessly financial ruin and distress would come on the country and leave it strewn with evidences of commercial disaster; but he did believe it to be safely within the power as it was within the duty of the Government to fix its face like a flint in the direction of a return to wholesome values.

Mr. STEVENS declared that he did not understand the gentleman's (CONKLING's) logic. The gentleman from Iowa (Mr. PRICE) had so clearly stated the matter that it was hardly worth while to repeat it. There were over a hundred millions of legal tender notes out to-day bearing six per cent. interest. The House proposed by its bill to issue in lieu of those compound interest notes one hundred millions of greenbacks bearing interest to take the others up. And yet there were wise men about here who said that this was inflation, who did not see that it was a saving of six millions a year. He himself did not understand it. He was obtuse. He would have to go to a night-school and learn. According to his present benighted ideas, it was the most absurd thing in the world.

Mr. CONKLING suggested his readiness to instruct Mr. STEVENS on that point in this night-school. If one hundred millions of bonds were redeemed with one hundred millions of currency that was certainly inflation.

The debate was continued at some length by Messrs. GARFIELD, POMEROY, PRICE and LYNCH.

Mr. LYNCH moved to lay the Senate amendments on the table. It was negatived by a vote of 13 to 127.

The question recurred on Mr. CONKLING's motion to concur. It was negatived—yeas 55, nays 83—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Ames, Baldwin, Banks, Bidwell, Blaine, Brandegee, Broomall, Conkling, Cooper, Darling, Dawes, Deming, Dixon, Dodge, Eliot, Finck, Garfield, Glossbrenner, Griswold, Hise, Hogan, Holmes, Hooper, Hubbard of New-York, Humphrey, Hunter, Jenckes, Kasson, Ketcham, Koontz, Laflin, Latham, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Le Blond, Marvin, McRuer, Mercur, Moorhead, Morrill, Morris, Newell, Nicholson, Patterson, Pomeroy, Rollins, Scofield, Spalding, Taber, Van Horn of New-York, Ward of Kentucky, Ward of New-York, Washburn of Massachusetts, Wentworth and Woodbridge—55.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Ancona, Arnell, Baker, Beaman, Bergen, Bingham, Blow, Boutwell, Bromwell, Buckland, Barclay, Campbell, Clarke of Ohio, Clarke of Kansas, Cobb, Cook, Cullom, Defrees, Delano, Eggleston, Farnsworth, Farquhar, Ferry, Goodyear, Grinnell, Hale, Harding of Illinois, Hawkins, Hayes, Higby, Hill, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hubbard of West Virginia, Julian, Kelley, Kelso, Kerr, Kuykendall, Lawrence of Ohio, Leftwich, Loan, Longyear, Lynch, Marshall, Maynard, McClurg, McKee, Miller, Myers, Niblack, Noell, O'Neill, Orth, Paine, Perham, Pike, Price, Randall of Kentucky, Ross, Sawyer, Schenck, Shanklin, Shellabarger, Sitgreaves, Sloan, Starr, Stevens, Stokes, Taylor of New-York, Thayer, Trimble, Trowbridge, Upson, Van Aernam, Ward, Welker, Whaley, Williams, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Windom, Wright—83.

The question recurred on Mr. PRICE's motion to non-concur, and ask for a Committee of conference. The motion was agreed to.

The last business on the Speaker's table was the Senate amendments to the House joint resolution for erecting an equestrian statue to the memory of Lieut.-Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT.

On motion of Mr. BINGHAM, the amendments were concurred in, and then at 10:30 o'clock the House adjourned.

KENTUCKY.

Action of the State Democratic Convention.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Feb. 23, 1867.

"The delegated majesty of the white race of Kentucky, representing at least 120,000 of her 160,000 voters, and 105 of her 110 counties," has done its august work, and dispersed. JOHN L. HELM, its gubernatorial candidate, was, as a Whig, elected Lieutenant-Governor in 1848, and on Gov. CRITTENDEN's resignation in 1850 to become President FILLMORE's Attorney-General, became acting Governor. But ever since Sumter's fall, if not before, he has been a virtual Democrat of the LAZARUS POWELL stamp, and for years an open and pronounced Wickliffe-Grover Democrat in the Kentucky Senate and on the stump. No stay-at-home anti-coercionist and Secessionist has more persistently, vehemently and vindictively opposed the "Yankee Abolition Government" for nigh seven years. He is a man of great energy and considerable oratorical and executive talent, but naturally domineering and dictatorial, aristocratic, arrogant and stubborn, and withal inspired in all his speeches and public acts by the strongest and bitterest Southern feelings and prejudices. If elected, his administration, I fear will, as far as possible, be tyrannous over all "Radicals" within his grasp, and miserably "Democratic" and disastrous to the State. His intense "Anti-Radicalism" and "anti-Yankeeism" may inspire his every act. Gen. WM. PRESTON, who was prevailed upon to withdraw, could hardly make a worse Governor. Gov. HELM, accepting, said: "In view of surrounding circumstances, if I should be elected your chief magistrate, I shall be controlled by prudence and reason, but, by Heaven! I will meet every emergency like a man." JOHN W. STEVENSON, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, was a Buchanan Congressman from the Covington District before the rebellion, and has ever since been a most approved States Rights' Democrat. When accepting he boasted that he was born and brought up on Virginia soil, an upshoot of Virginia Democracy, born and cradled in the political faith of Virginia. Col. D. HOWARD SMITH, nominee for Attorney-General, repeatedly invaded and ravaged his native Kentucky as a high officer in JOHN H. MORGAN's brigade of "partisan rangers." Like Mr. STEVENSON, Col. SMITH claims to be a "virgin Democrat." The nominees for Treasurer, Auditor, Land Registrar and Superintendent of Public Instruction, whatever the "Conservative" antecedents of one or two, are all as thoroughly Democratic as the rest. Of course, the *Courier* predicts for this secession ticket an overwhelming and unprecedented victory. The *Journal*, with the *Courier*, already places the ticket at its mast-head. The *Democrat* may repudiate the whole concern, but I fear with no marked effect upon the result. I apprehend the ticket's election by at least as large a Democratic and Conservative majority as DUVALL's, and upon the same "1st of May platform," with "universal amnesty" and "Anti-Rump," additions still more "Democratic" or "Anti-Radical," and a call for a National Democratic Convention at Louisville the 7th of May.

Having glanced at this imposing body's action, let us glance at its composition, and the drift of its speakers. Its temporary Chairman, J. W. LEATHERS, presided over the Frankfort "Democratic" Convention of Feb. 18, 1863, which Col. GILBERT dispersed, with the approval of the Frankfort *Commonwealth*, and also the Louisville *Democrat* and the Louisville *Journal*. When the "overwhelming mass of Democrats" was called to order, Dr. BEDINGER, of Kenton, said: "As this was a reassembling of that Democratic Convention which was dispersed with the bayonet, I move that Col. LEATHERS, of Kenton, the President of that Convention, be temporary Chairman." Carried by acclamation.

JOHN W. STEVENSON, permanent President of "this Convention of Constitutional Freemen of the Democratic Party," and nominee for Lieutenant-Governor, eulogized Gen. WASHINGTON as a rebel, denounced the "Abolition despotism of the National Congress" as worse than the English despotism Gen. WASHINGTON rebelled against, and "in a name dear to my heart and trembling on my lips—the name of JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE—and in the name of those men who had to fight for what they believed constituted their liberties, who are not yet pardoned," he appealed to all Kentucky freemen to "join issue with the Radicals, and never surrender—to die martyrs rather than live slaves." Mr. STEVENSON struck the key-note, and was applauded to the echo.

Among the Vice-Presidents, ROBERT MALLORY represented the stay-at-home, and Gen. J. J. GARRARD the fighting "Union Conservatives." Mr. MALLORY was also a member at large on the Resolutions Committee, and LAZARUS POWELL, as a home Confederate Democrat, figured on the same. Kentucky peace and war Democrats on both the rebel and Union sides, and divers shades of Conservatives were apparently represented in the Convention, not excepting Knights of the Golden Circle, Sons of Liberty, "victims of Abolition tyranny," rebel Provisional Governors, rebel Congressmen and guerrillas. Gen. PRESTON begged the Convention "not to discard my Confederate boys," and it provided for them in the person of Col. D. HOWARD SMITH, an eminent Morganite. If they are satisfied, as they seem, he is.

Gen. PRESTON, when withdrawing, pledged himself and followers to battle for the nominees, and stand firm by the Kentucky Democratic Party, whose motto is "universal amnesty and the instant unconditional admission of the Southern States to their rights." Col. WOLFORD, on the other side, when withdrawing, pledged himself and followers to do likewise, and "unite with men of all varieties, and present to the enemies of the white man's government a united front, in order to vindicate personal rights and the great principle of State rights." [Applause.]

Every element in the Convention, whether or not distinctively sharing in the nominations, seemed determined to "forget and forgive the past, and stand together, deeming that all were wrong in some things and right in some things, but that all are now all right, because standing united upon the great principles of the Constitution and the equality of the States in solid phalanx, against the Congressional Jacobins and Radical military despots." The policy was to "recognize all the delegates, regardless of their past opinions or actions, as Democrats, standing upon the same footing and the same platform." Whether or not the Convention, as it professed, "carried out the voice of the great National Democratic Party," it certainly carried out the voice of the great Kentucky Democratic Party. The Convention was, after all, intensely partisan, and in tone and drift, action, essence and effect, sectional, confederate, secession. Yet, though so mixed up in composition, and confused and turbulent at first, it was adroitly [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]nded harmoniously. It has, I apprehend, "reconciled the Anti-Radical elements of the State" sufficiently to sweep the State at least as signally as in 1866.

PONTIAC.

The Legislature of Illinois—$25,000,000 Appropriated for Public Improvements.

SPRINGFIELD, Thursday, Feb. 28.

The Illinois Legislature, after a session of seven weeks and four days, adjourned at noon to-day *sine die*. Among the more important measures perfected during the session was one for the erection of a new State House on a ten acre lot, beautifully situated in the western suburbs of Springfield, to cost $5,000,000; also one making provision for the building of a ship canal from the lakes to the Mississippi, to cost, probably $20,000,000. A committee of three, of which the Governor is to be one, have been appointed to visit Washington to solicit the coöperation of the General Government in this wonderful undertaking. Provision has also been made for the building of a second State Penitentiary, to be located in the Southern part of the State. A Home for Disabled Soldiers, and a Soldiers' Orphans' Home have also been liberally endowed, and the quota of the State towards the completion of the National Cemetery at Gettysburgh, amounting to over $8,000, has been appropriated. The State Agricultural College has been organized and located at Champaign, in the eastern part of the State, and will, ere long, be the leading institution of the State. Many other measures of great public importance have also passed into laws, involving an expenditure of probably $25,000,000 in the next two years. A company has been chartered to bridge the Mississippi River at St. Louis, the work to be commenced [illegible]. To meet the increased expense of these unusual outlays, the revenue taxes have been increased five cents on $100. It is safe to predict that for the next ten years Illinois will be the best State in the Union for mechanics and laboring men, and you would do well to give your surplus population of those classes a hint to pack up and come out. Springfield is probably as good a jumping-off place as they could select.

ILLINOIS.

Adjournment of the Legislature—The Next Presidency—Shall it be Butler or Colfax—Business Prospects—Newspapers—Competition with Connecticut.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Feb. 23, 1867.

The session of our Legislature is drawing to a close. The amount of private and local business done is immense. Much of it ought not to have been done at all. The public business, so far perfected amounts to but a little. The bill for the erection of a new State House at Springfield, has passed both Houses, and is in the hands of the Governor, with some prospects of a veto. The internal improvement bill has not yet been perfected. The railroads and other monopolists have succeeded in paralyzing the Senate, and so the presumption is that they will not be interfered with. The Agricultural College will go to Urbana, although Champaign County's bid was the lowest of the four made. But it got into a "ring" with the State House, the Cairo Penitentiary and some other measures, and was put through. The Soldiers' Home, of Chicago, gets $12,000 a year for two years. The Washingtonian House, of this city, gets a tenth of the license money of Cook County—about $12,000 per annum—thus making the liquor traffic support its victims.

There was a kind of political meeting in this city a day or two ago, dignified by the name of "National Convention." I believe five States were represented; but nothing was done, as the number present was so small that it was thought the impression that might be made upon the public mind would not be crushing. It had something to do with the next Presidency, as I understand that a vote was taken, and the suffrages were about equally divided between BUTLER and COLFAX.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

The prospects now are that business in Chicago, while it will be fair for the coming season, will not be so extensive and remunerative as for the past few years. The immense amount of building done last Summer has about met the demand, and we do not anticipate half as much for the coming season. There are now more signs of "To rent" displayed than I have seen since 1861. The fact is, nearly all kinds of business is overdone. Thousands have rushed in here to find employment, and failed; and the city is full of idle men seeking situations. But business will measurably revive in the Spring, and unless a general financial crisis occurs we shall do a fair business.

AN IMPORTANT CASE.

A case involving the rights of municipal corporations and the liability of individuals, after having been litigated some ten or twelve years, has just been decided by the United States Supreme Court. It originated in this wise: A young lawyer by the name of WOODBURY fell into an opening in the sidewalk, in front of a building being erected by ALLEN ROBBINS, and was severely injured. He sued the city and recovered a verdict of $15,000 damages. The city had recourse upon ROBBINS, and suit was brought to recover. After expressing the beauties of the law's delay, this suit has just terminated in favor of the city, and Mr. ROBBINS is obliged to pay $21,500 as damages, costs, &c. The city proved that he was advised of the pendency of the Woodbury suit, but he declined to interfere. His plea was that it had not been sufficiently defended by the city. It has, therefore, been established by the decision of the highest judicial tribunal of the country that municipal corporations are liable, in the first place, in such cases, but that they have a remedy as against the individual by whose carelessness or negligence the damage is caused.

NEWSPAPERS.

The newspapers of this city flourished during the war, and reached large circulations. The *Tribune* took the lead, and its daily issues were sometimes 45,000. The *Journal* probably printed about half that number, and the *Times* two-thirds. But now the *Tribune* prints only 18,500, the *Journal* 7,000, and the *Times* 16,000. Of the *Tribune's* issue 9,000 are taken by one newsdealer (WALSH & Co.) and distributed over the Northwest. The same firm take some 7,000 of the *Times* daily. We see it stated that the receipts of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate* fell off $17,600 last year as compared with the year before. A firm here have adopted the English fashion of printing country papers. It prints the inside forms of about fifty weeklies on the same type. They are then sent to their centres for circulation, where the head is put on and the other form printed. And thus papers of all shades of politics—temperance papers, religious and literary papers, are alike, so far as two pages are concerned.

Among the new manufactures introduced into the business of Chicago, clock-making is bound to assume a prominent place. A company was organized about a year ago, and since that time have been erecting buildings six miles from the centre of business, on the line of the Northwestern Railroad. These consist of substantial brick factories and residences for the workmen. The business of making clocks has not yet fairly commenced; but the company have manufactured about thirty tons of brass with which to make the running gears. The machinery is about all in place, and it is expected that Connecticut will be distanced during the coming season. The Chicago Watch Company has been in operation longer, and its productions are beginning to be favorably known in the market.

THE SNOW.

We had another heavy fall of snow this week through all this region, but a good portion of it has disappeared again. It has been computed that six feet of snow has fallen this Winter, which is more than we have had for twelve years, and I do not know but for twenty. The flows caused by thaws and rains have been very destructive; but the torrent has been checked by freezing, or there would scarcely have been a bridge left in the whole State. Wilmington has suffered more than any other town, the estimated loss being $200,000. The trains are not yet running between here and Springfield, but it is expected that they will be by the close of next week.

Gov. Swann, of Maryland, Declines the Senatorship.

In the Maryland Senate, Tuesday, the President laid before the Senate a communication from the Executive as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Feb. 26, 1867.

To Lieut.-Gov. C. C. Cox:

Having informed you of my purpose to resign the position which I now hold as Governor of Maryland on the 26th, (this day,) I now state, in order that it may be communicated to the Senate, to whom the announcement has been made, that I do not feel at liberty to take this important step without further time for deliberation. I shall communicate with the General Assembly at as early a day as practicable upon this subject. With great respect, your obedient servant,

THOMAS SWANN.

After the reading of this communication by the reading clerk of the Senate the President of the Senate, Lieut.-Gov. Cox, rose and said:

SENATORS: In connection with this proceeding the Chair desires to present a simple statement due to himself, the Senate and the public. On Tuesday last, just one week ago, he was sent for by His Excellency, who read to him his letter resigning the Governorship of Maryland, which he took occasion to notify him would be sent in on Tuesday, the 26th instant, to take effect on and after that date. This was accordingly, and with his permission, announced in the Senate on the same day on which the communication was made, and a Committee appointed to institute the proper arrangements for the public ceremonies of installation. These progressed, and were perfected in good faith. The Chair was in conference with His Excellency yesterday, but had no reason to anticipate any change in the published proceedings; but, on the contrary, was reassured of the certainty of His Excellency's resignation at this hour to-day, as previously determined upon; nor was any intimation or knowledge of a different purpose furnished to the chair until an hour and a half ago, when the letter just read was received by the hands of Mr. LEARY, the Private Secretary.

I have deemed, Senators, this simple announcement of facts eminently proper on this occasion, in order that no misapprehension may arise as to the relation of the Chair, or the body over which he has the honor to preside, to the existing disappointment. The onus of explaining to the Senate and the public the cause of the failure of the programme at so late an hour will rest where it properly belongs.

The Civil Rights Bill in Virginia—Arrest of Magistrates.

NORFOLK, Va., Thursday, Feb. 28.

The five Magistrates of the Corporation Court, arrested yesterday for refusing negro testimony, were arraigned to-day. A. L. HILL was discharged, it appearing that he had dissented from the decision of the Court. He is the only Union man among the magistrates. The case was adjourned till to-morrow. The respondents recognized in $500 each.

The Lake Tunnel at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Feb. 28.

The first water was let into the Lake Tunnel yesterday—enough only to sweep out the smaller *débris*. The experimental flooding will be protracted through several days, if not weeks, with a view to a thorough testing of every portion of the structure. The city will be supplied through the new channel, if all goes well, in about four weeks.

Gov. Fletcher, of Missouri, Sues a Newspaper for Scandal.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Feb. 28.

Gov. FLETCHER has brought a suit against the St. Louis *Evening Dispatch* for defamation of character. The damages are laid at $100,000.

The Death Penalty Abolished in Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Thursday, Feb. 28.

A bill virtually abolishing capital punishment has passed both Houses of the Legislature.

Death of a Well-Known Singer.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 28.

Signor NATALI PERELLI, the well-known singer, died this evening, aged 54 years, of pneumonia.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE FIREMEN'S BALL.

Opening Night at the Academy of Music—Three Thousand Persons Present.

Last evening, the thirty-eighth annual ball of the late Volunteer Fire Department came off with even more than its accustomed *éclat*, at the now completed Academy of Music. Remembering how the lively-footed children of Manhattan were deprived of their favorite theatre of action, just as they had begun to plot their midnight revels, it is not surprising that after their long Winter's fast they should be afflicted for a time with that expensive epidemic, Terpsichoremania. That we are going to have a terrible time of it nobody can doubt who saw the excited rush of pleasure-seekers last night. For the dances alone, the spacious floor of the Academy was but a narrow resting-place; yet, besides these, there were the hundreds who went on charitable thought alone intent, and not a few who were desirous to be present at the opening of our phenix of an Academy, which has arisen so beautiful out of its own ashes. Probably desirous to get an early peep at the interior, many hundreds had gathered and occupied the boxes long before the now-fashionable hour for arrival, say 10 or 10:30. This early visit was well rewarded by the opportunity thus gained for quietly contemplating the beautiful surroundings. We have before described fully the chaste and elaborate decorations. With good taste the Managers of the Fireman's Ball rested well content with these, adding but little of their own. There was no gaudy display of bunting to hide the beautiful frescoes or to take from the quiet charm of neutral-tinted pillar, balustrade or panel upon which the eye rested pleasantly. The great gasalier suspended from the ceiling's centre, lent a dazzling effect. The stage was covered over tent-fashion, having in the rear, formed in gas jets, as if suspended in mid air, a hose-carriage, old-fashioned, of course; above this, in jets also, the words, "The N. Y. F. D. Widows' and Orphans' Fund." These were the only peculiar decorations, if they might be called so. There was quite enough to charm the eye in the novel elegance of the interior for one evening's feast, at least.

GRAFULLA, with melodious call, brought out the dancers about 10:30. From that hour to midnight the house filled rapidly, and about this time there was quite a fair amount of crowd and crush upon the floor, and the boxes, even the amphitheatre, was filled with spectators and the breathers between the intervals of dancing. Mayor HOFFMAN, Ex-Mayor GUNTHER and other prominent citizens arrived early, and the lobbies were crowded with faces familiar to the public at all charitable entertainments.

As fully 1,600 tickets were sold, and the attendance unquestionably large, the Firemen's Ball may be considered this year as much as any other a decided success, and the fund will rejoice in an increase from this source of at least $6,000.

WAGNER, THE WIFE MURDERER.

The Execution to Take Place To-Day—Demeanor of the Condemned Man.

The last shadow of hope of pardon or reprieve that might have lingered in the mind of WAGNER, the wife murderer, was yesterday entirely dispelled by the reception of a telegram from His Excellency Gov. FENTON, of which the following is a copy:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, Feb. 27, 1867.

DEAR SIR: I have carefully considered the application for the commutation of the sentence of GEORGE WAGNER, to imprisonment for life, and have decided not to interfere with the sentence of the Court. Respectfully, yours,

R. E. FENTON.

The sentence of the law will therefore be carried out this morning at the Tombs, under the supervision of Sheriff KELLY.

The doomed man has lain in prison for nearly twenty months, and showed plainly of late, upon his face, the effects of his long confinement. Within a few weeks his manner has changed from the morose to the cheerful. Although never very communicative since his arrest, he has seemed, within a few days past, to be disposed to talk freely with those who called to see him, particularly on matters of religion. Yesterday the most of his time was spent with Father DURANQUET and two good ladies, who together sought to administer the comfort and consolation of religion to him. He expressed to them the utmost resignation of himself to his fate; hoped, he said, that he had made his peace with God, and trusted that when he changed worlds it would be for the better. A very excellent dinner was provided for him in the afternoon, but he ate very sparingly of the food set before him, and showed plainly upon his countenance a burden of anxiety for the approach of the hour when he would be relieved from the contemplation of his terrible fate. After dinner JEREMIAH O'BRIEN, who, it will be remembered, is also under sentence of death for murder, spent an hour or two with WAGNER, during which time he did his utmost to comfort him—telling him that it would soon be over, and that he should be brave about it, and die like a man. The Sheriff also waited upon him in the course of the day, and assured him that all hope of pardon in this world was without foundation; that he must die, and it was hoped that all his remaining hours would be given to the preparation of his soul to meet its Maker. To this WAGNER replied that he had long since given up all hope of Executive clemency, and that he was ready and willing to die.

The gallows—the same upon which FRIERY and FERRIS were hanged—has been erected upon the north side of the yard, close to the inebriates' cells, instead of on the south end as heretofore.

THE MEDICAL EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

Lecture By Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell.

A small audience gathered last evening at the Hall of the Historical Society, corner Second-avenue and Eleventh-street, to listen to a lecture by Dr. ELIZABETH BLACKWELL, entitled "The Medical Education of Women in Europe and America."

Previous to the commencement of the lecture, RICHARD H. BROWNE, Esq., made a few remarks with reference to the history and workings of the New-York Infirmary for Women and Children during the past thirteen years. The lecturer of the evening, he added, would speak in support of the Hospital College for Women, recently chartered by the State Legislature, and which it is hoped will soon be in successful operation in this City.

Dr. ELIZABETH BLACKWELL was then introduced. She said, substantially: While traveling in Europe last Summer, I observed with great interest the increasing attention which was being paid to the subject of female medical education. I found that this idea of giving to women a wider knowledge of medicine than has ever been attempted before is no longer an entirely new subject, as it was when I visited Europe sixteen years ago. It is a subject of ridicule to some, of doubt to more, of decided approbation to a few, but whatever the feeling with which it is regarded, it is no longer ignored. Full credit or blame is attached to America for having originated this bold experiment of doctorship, and the leading medical journals of England uneasily assure their readers, from time to time, that this foolish American humbug is quite exploded. Nevertheless the lady-doctor is taking root even in England. The interest of the work there centres around Miss ELIZABETH GARRETT, who has won a legal footing in the profession, as Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Hall, and who has been for some time established as a medical practitioner in London. The French Medical School of Algiers has also admitted a lady student to its classes, offering her the same education and the same diploma that it gives to its male students. Such instances of the admission of women into medical schools have never occurred before; it is entirely a new experiment, directly due to the influence of American example. Some time ago the Emperor of Russia gave a distinct commission to Dr. H. DE HAWROWITZ, who was sent over to inquire into the sanitary condition of our armies, to report also upon what part women were taking in medicine. This Special Commission grew out of the application of twenty-five Russian ladies for admission into the medical schools of St. Petersburgh; and as Russia did not want to lead in an innovation, she sent to see what America was doing. Last year a commission from the Swedish Government visited England for a similar purpose, fifteen young ladies having applied for the privilege of entering the medical college at Stockholm. Thus in the most enlightened nations of Europe attention has been called to this new idea of giving to women the complete education of the physician; and though no institution has yet been founded for providing this higher education, (the old schools of midwives being still the only system of instruction,) yet, if the experiment succeed in this country, it will undoubtedly be followed abroad. The speaker then urged at great length the necessity of united effort and liberal assistance in founding in this, the Metropolis of the New World, a college worthy of our people, in which females who desired to do so might gain, through a proper course of study and practice, a thorough knowledge of the science of medicine.

At the close of the lecture, which was listened to with unbroken interest, the financial report of the Hospital College, in prospect, was read by R. B. MINTURN, Esq. The paper set forth that the College had received its charter from the State Legislature, but that in order to carry out its provisions $100,000 were needed. Of this amount $25,000 had already been subscribed, and it was hoped that the deficiency, though large, would soon be made good. A number of subscriptions were then offered by persons in the hall, after which the audience dispersed.

Death from Morphine—Severe Censure upon a Druggist by a Coroner's Jury.

An inquest was held yesterday morning by Coroner GAMBLE, at No. 240 Seventh-avenue, over the remains of JOHN L. ASHFORTH. The wife of deceased testified that her husband had been indulging in liquor for several days, and had frequently returned home intoxicated. On Tuesday morning he came home grossly intoxicated, and Mrs. ASHFORTH endeavored to get him in bed. The deceased resisted her efforts and those of JOHN R. JONES. JONES then went out to a druggist's and obtained one dose of morphine (a quarter of a grain) and the wife administered it as JONES had informed her that it would quiet him. As the deceased was not visibly affected by the morphine, JONES again went out and obtained a second dose which was also administered. About half an hour after, according to JONES' testimony, the sufferer became quiet, and he then noticed that he "looked bad." JONES then summoned a physician, who attended the patient until his death, which occurred at midnight on Tuesday.

Charles Fessler, druggist, of No. 238 Seventh-avenue, testified that he is a regular apothecary, and that he gave Mr. Jones one dose of morphine for an adult—quarter of a grain—and instructed him to give it to the patient in two or three doses; in three-quarters of an hour Jones came back and wanted another dose, as the first one had no effect; witness told Jones he should wait an hour before deciding, when the latter told him that he (Jones,) was a doctor and knew how to use drugs; Fessler then gave him another quarter of a grain of morphine dissolved in water; he would not have sold the drug to Jones if he had not stated that he was a physician.

Walter N. Gillette, M. D., testified that he had been called to attend deceased; found his surface livid and bathed in prespiration, pupils contracted and pulse slow; he suspected poisoning and learned that the patient had swallowed half a grain of morphine three hours before; in his opinion death was the result of an over dose of morphine, the deceased not being in a fit condition to take it at that time.

On this evidence the Jury found the following verdict: "That the deceased came to his death by poisoning, by morphine; and we censure CHARLES FESSLER, the druggist, for selling morphine without a prescription, and also JOHN R. JONES for representing himself as a physician and procuring and administering the same without proper knowledge."

The deceased was a native of England and 32 years of age.

Bellevue Hospital Medical College.

The annual commencement of Bellevue Hospital Medical College drew an immense audience to Steinway Hall last evening. The body of the Hall, even to the aisles, was densely packed, and the stage was filled with prominent citizens, among them Major-Gen. ANDERSON, the Trustees and Faculty of the College, and many eminent physicians. The great feature of the occasion was the grand orchestra of forty-seven instruments, led by Mr. CARL BERGMANN, which rendered the Grand March from "Le Prophete," "Adagio from the Fourth Symphony of Beethoven," overture from "Tannhauser," and overture from "William Tell," with an excellence rarely excelled.

The conferring of the degrees by Prof. ISAAC E. TAYLOR, President of the College, was a tedious ceremony, from the fact that the graduating class numbers no less than one hundred and forty. Of this large detachment of recruits for the army of physic, forty-four are from New-York, and the remainder containing representatives from nearly every State in the Union, including Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana and Virginia.

After the degrees had been conferred, the address to the graduates was delivered by JOHN G. SAXE, Esq., the poet and humorist. Being in one of his happiest moods, he sent forth a vast fund of common sense concerning "doctors and patients," his thoughts at times being clothed in the most grotesque garbs. The valedictory, by F. B. MCNEAL, M. D., of the graduating class, and a most artistic rendition by the orchestra of BOSQUET's "Nightingale Polka," closed the exercises of the evening.

Relief for the South.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 22, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The South count two classes at the North—their friends and their enemies.

The relief from starvation, they will naturally believe, comes from their friends.

If the two classes should give through separate channels, the South would probably see cause to reverse their opinion as to who are their friends, and many then might give more liberally, when they know that their gift will not be credited to the wrong source.

H. M. S.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

HOUSE ROBBERY.—The residence of Hon. MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, Ex-Mayor, was entered by burglars on Wednesday night and robbed of a quantity of silver plate and a silk dress. The plate was marked "J. G. W." and "W." It was a wedding present to a daughter of Mr. KALBFLEISCH, and is valued at about $150.

FIRE CAUSED BY THE EXPLOSION OF A KEROSENE LAMP.—A fire broke out in the residence of Mr. BERTHOLD GREINER, Huron-street, Greenpoint, early yesterday forenoon, caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. The flames were confined to the kitchen, where the explosion occurred, and the family escaped personal injury. Loss $25.

VIOLATIONS OF THE EXCISE LAW.—A liquor-dealer named THOMAS FOLEY, doing business at No. 14 North Second-street, E. D., was yesterday fined $30 by Justice DAILEY, on conviction of selling without a license. ANTHON GROSS, No. 394 Grand-street, will be tried to-morrow before the same Justice and a Jury on a charge of selling lager-beer on Sunday last.

ARREST OF UNLICENSED LIQUOR DEALERS AT HUNTER'S POINT.—The Police of the Forty-seventh Precinct yesterday afternoon arrested twenty-one unlicensed liquor dealers at Hunter's Point and Laurel Hill.

NEW-JERSEY.

ARREST OF THE ALLEGED MURDERER OF MRS. KAYS BY A NEWARK DETECTIVE.—Officers BECKER and HAGGERTY, of the Independent Detective Force of this city, succeeded in arresting at Vineland, Cumberland County, G. P. SNYDER, the alleged murderer of Mrs. KAYS, who was so brutally assassinated on the 15th inst. at Stewartsville, Warren County. It will be remembered that the body of Mrs. KAYS was found secreted in a sub-cellar, the murder having been perpetrated in the daytime, and that a neighbor testified that she had seen a man dressed in a dark coat and wearing a light hat call at the house in the morning, he and Mrs. KAYS standing in the door a few moments, and then entering the house. Soon afterward the same neighbor saw him make his exit, and hurriedly walk away across the fields. Upon this clue alone the above-named officers acted, and finally secured the fellow as narrated above. He is represented as being a large, well-built man, and is said to have three wives living—one in Vineland, one in Easton, and a third in Ulster County, New-York. The officers, having their prisoner in charge, passed through Trenton yesterday morning on their way to Belvidere, where SNYDER will be committed to jail to await his trial at the next terms of the Warren County Court, which commences on the third Tuesday in April.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Commodore Lowry, United States Navy, is at the Hoffman House. Gen. J. M. Thayer, Omaha; Hon. G. R. Babcock, Buffalo, and Hon. John M. Douglass, Chicago, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Commodore Griswold, United States Navy, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Feb. 28.

FLOUR unchanged; Superfine, $9 75@$10 25 for trade brands. WHEAT firmer; No. 1 sold at $2 45, and Extra at $2 60@$2 65; No. 2 at $2 20@$2 25. CORN steady, but less active at 62c.@63c. in the elevator, and 77c.@78c. in sacks. OATS firm; 52c. for No. 1, in the elevator. RYE firm; $1 25 for No. 2. WHISKY firmer; held at 26c., with no sales. COTTON firmer, with buyers but no sellers; Middling Uplands, 28c. MESS PORK firm, but not much doing; sales of country packed at $20; City was not offered below $20 50. BULK MEATS active; purchases were made on orders from New-York; the sales add up 700,000 lbs. at 7½c.@9½c.@10½c. for Shoulders, Sides and Hams. BACON is in better demand, and prices are a shade higher; Shoulders 9½c.; Sides 10½c.; Clear Rib Sides 11½c., and Clear Sides 12c. Sugar cured Hams 14½c.@15½c., and plain Hams 20c., all packed. LARD not offered; prime city kettle cannot be bought below 12½c. EGGS dull, 15c.@16c. BUTTER dull, closing at 24c.@26c. CLOVER SEED firmer; sales of prime at $8 75. TIMOTHY unchanged; prime to choice $3 30. SUGAR firmer, 12c.@15c. COFFEE firm; 26c.@28½c. for fair to choice Rio. MOLASSES 85c.@90c. GOLD 139¼@139⅜ buying and 140 selling. EXCHANGE firm.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Feb. 28.

FLOUR is unchanged, with a good demand, chiefly for the interior, Eastern and Southern trade. Sales 1,000 bbls. at $11 50 for No. 1 Spring, $13 for Red Winter, $14 25 for White and $15 for Double Extra. Rye Flour, $7. Buckwheat Flour steady at $8. WHEAT unchanged, with a moderate inquiry; sales of 5,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 40@$2 60; No. 1, $2 65@$2; Choice White Canada at $3. CORN is dull, but unchanged; sales of 400 bushels No. 1 Illinois at $1 12. OATS quiet at 65c. for choice Western. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS nominal. BUCKWHEAT is selling in small quantities at 75c. for Canada. CORN MEAL, $2 60@$2 75 ⅌ 100 lbs., and $1 [illegible]@$1 40 ⅌ 50 lb. sacks. SHORTS are selling at $20@$22; SHIPSTUFFS at $26; MIDDLINGS at $35 ⅌ ton. The supply is light. RAILROAD FREIGHTS unchanged.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Feb. 28.

FLOUR steady and quiet. WHEAT quiet; No. 2 advanced at $1 87½@$1 89, closing quiet but steady. CORN moderately active; in store opened at 75c., closed advancing at 76¼c.@76½c., closed 75½c.@76c. OATS active and advanced 1c., at 41¾c. for Winter, and 43c. for fresh receipts of No. 2. HIGHWINES more active at 25c.@25½c. MESS PORK held firmer at $19, with a good demand; sales 1,400 bbls. at $18. Sweet Pickled Hams quiet but firm at 11½c.@12c. BULK MEATS firm and in demand; sales of Shoulders at 8¼c., loose; Rough Sides, 9c., loose; Cumberland Middles, 8¾c., loose. LARD—Prime Steam generally held at 12c.; sales at hand at 11¾c. DRESSED HOGS steady and in fair demand for shipment at $8 50. LIVE HOGS are a shade firmer; sales 3,000 head at $6 75@$7 65.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Feb. 28.

COTTON—The market is unsettled by the Cable advices. COFFEE—Rio remained firm at 13½c.@14c. ⅌ lb. in bond. SUGAR firm at 10½c.@10¾c. for fair to good refining. WHEAT dull. CORN active; Mixed White, 93c.; good to prime, 96c.@98c. ⅌ bushel; Yellow, 97c.@98c.; receipts light. OATS 58c. PROVISIONS steady; Mess Pork, $21 50; Bulk Shoulders, 9c.; Rib Sides, 10c.@10½c.; City Lard, 12½c.; Western, 12¾c. WHISKY dull; no sales. CLOVER SEED, $8 62½@$8 87½ for good to prime; for new, $7 50@$8. RECEIPTS to-day—3,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 2,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—6,500 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 1,500 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Feb. 28.

FLOUR is moderately active, for local trade only, at unchanged quotations. WHEAT is very dull, and no transactions. CORN—Old Mixed Western is offered at 93c.; sales of 15 car loads of New Toledo at 80c.@81c. on the State Line track. OATS are dull and nominal. RYE is neglected. BARLEY is quiet; sales of 4,000 bushels State at $1 04, on the track. MILL FEED is in good demand; sales at $22 for coarse, and $24 for fine. New MESS PORK $20@$21, as to quality. LARD is unchanged. HIGHWINES nominal.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Feb. 28.

COTTON closed with an advancing tendency; sales to-day, 6,500 bales Low Middling, 30c.@30½c. Receipts to-day, 2,500 bales. FLOUR easier; Superfine, $11 25. CORN easier at $1 08@$1 15. OATS tending downward; sales at 90c.@95c. PORK dull; quotations nominal at $21 50. BACON dull at 10½c.@13½c. LARD unchanged. SUGAR and MOLASSES unchanged. COFFEE firm; Rio 25¼c. Gold closed at 139¼@139⅜. Exchange on London, 150. Exchange on New-York unchanged. FREIGHTS unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Feb. 28.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT quiet at $2 18@$2 21 for No. 1 and $2 for No. 2. OATS steady at 45½c. for No. 2. CORN dull at 70c. for new shelled. RYE steady at 97c. for No. 1. PROVISIONS dull but firm. Pork $21; Mess Pork $19. RECEIPTS to-day—1,200 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 2,500 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Corn, 700 bushels Rye, 250 dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,200 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Feb. 28.

TOBACCO unchanged. COTTON dull and nominal. FLOUR very quiet; business very small; prices unchanged. WHEAT—Holders are firm, but buyers stood off, and but little was done. CORN firm for choice; lower grades easier; Amber Iowa 88c.@90c. OATS heavy at 70c.@72c. PROVISIONS firm, but quiet and unchanged. LARD firm at 11½c.@13½c. WHISKY flat; no buyers, at $2 20.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Feb. 28.

TOBACCO closed active; sales 123 hhds. at $2 65 @$45. SUPERFINE FLOUR $9 75. CORN firm, in bulk, 70c. OATS, 74c. MESS PORK, $20 50. LARD, 12¼c. BULK, Shoulders, 8c. BACON—Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Sides, 12½c. RAW WHISKY firm at $2 25.

WILMINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 28.

COTTON—Middling Uplands firmer at 28c. SPIRITS TURPENTINE unsettled at 65c. RESIN closed active at $3 25@$6. TAR very active at $2 50.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Feb. 28.

COTTON firm; sales 850 bales; Middling at 30½c.; receipts for the week 7,560 bales; exports 5,000 bales; stock 32,000 bales.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Feb. 28.

COTTON firmer; sales 250 bales; receipts for the week 2,600 bales; exports 5,500 bales; stock 15,000 bales; Middlings 30c.

MOBILE, Thursday, Feb. 28.

COTTON steady; sales 2,000 bales; Middling Uplands 29c. Receipts 960 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Feb. 28.

COTTON firm; holders demand an advance.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 6 35 | Sun sets....... 5 53 | Moon rises... 3 16
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 4 52 | Gov. Island. 4 51 | Hell Gate..... 6 13

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Feb. 28.

Cleared.

Steamships Miami, Rudolf, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Tripoli, (Br.,) Martyn, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Mary Sanford, Morgan, Boston, W. P. Clyde; H. Livingston, Baker, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Vineland, Green, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee & Co.

Ships Euterpe, Leach, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Neptune, Peabody, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.; Sir John Lawrence, (Ham.,) Long, Hamburg, Sloman & Edye.

Barks Wild Gazelle, Lewis, Hong Kong and Shanghai, Vernon H. Brown & Co.; Jessie & Heinrick, (Pruss.,) Lervein, Rotterdam, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Annie M. Goodwin, Fitchett, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; G. W. Roosevelt, Harrimann, Marseilles via Philadelphia, J. E. Ward & Co.; G. W. Horton, Butler, Aspinwall, L. L. Merchant & Co.; Dunmore, (Br.,) Robertson, Cork via Savannah, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Firm, (Br.,) Dexter, Port Louis, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; M. Louise Miller, Leighton, Cardenas, Simpson & Clapp; W. H. Townsend, (Br.,) Lille, Cienfuegos, Deaken & Brown; Forest State, Shute, Jacksonville, R. P. Buck & Co.; Herald, Wood, Matanzas; C. M. Reynolds, (Br.,) Dick, Ponce, P. R., Brett, Son & Co.; Village Belle, (Br.,) Tolner, Demerara, D. R. DeWolf & Co.; Cupid, (Br.,) Bradshaw, Marseilles, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Aquidneck, Begley, Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Manlius, (Br.,) Moulton, Vera Cruz, F. Alexandre & Sons.

Schooners Matilda, (Br.,) Stevens, Para, C. Ludmann & Co.; Carrie Holmes, Holmes, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; Carrie Hyer, Poland, Savannah, Van Brunt & Slaght; A. M. Acken, Hale, Norwalk, Conn.; H. A. Weeks, Hickman, Philadelphia, Woodruff & Robinson; W. H. Bowen, Jackson, Providence, Stranahan & Jackson; J. R. Robinson, Harding, Gloucester, J. A. Stetson; Mary A. Tyler, Tyler, Norfolk, C. H. Pierson; O. C. Acker, Hoobie, Stamford; Grand Pre, (Br.,) Angus, Horton, N. S., H. J. De Wolf & Co.; S. C. Evans, Hammond, Apalachicola and Key West, Benner, Brown & Co.; Sardonus, Todd, New-Haven, M. Briggs & Co.; J. B. Clayton, Clayton, City Point, Goldthwaite & Overton; Nova Felia, (Per.,) De Silva, Lisbon, L. E. Amsinck & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Gen. Sedgwick, Whitehurst, Galveston 17th inst., via Key West 22d, with cotton, hides and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. Feb. 21, off Tortugas, passed steamship Raleigh, steg. W.; same day, 11:30 A. M., Carysfort Light bearing W., Br. brig Union, of St. Andrew's, N. B., bound N.; at 3 P. M., schr. John Johnson, of Philadelphia, bound N.

Steamship Hatteras, Alexander, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamer Norfolk, Vance, Washington, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Nereus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Ship Washington, (of Boston,) Berry, San Francisco 105 ds., with mdse. to Dearborn Bros.

Bark Teresa, (Dutch,) Durie, Maracaibo Feb. 2, with coffee, &c., to Maitland, Phelps & Co. Has been 9 ds. N. of Hatteras with head winds and calms.

Bark Eliezer, (Norw.,) Hansen, Shields 62 ds., with coal to H. & F. W. Meyer.

Brig Mariposa, (of Boston,) Nash, Remedios 12 ds., with sugar to Simpson & Clapp. Has had heavy weather.

Brig Haidee (of Jamaica,) West, Old Harbor, Jam., 16 ds., with logwood, &c., to Henry De Cordova & Co. Has been 8 ds. to the N. of Hatteras, with light northerly winds. Left no vessels.

Brig Susan E. Voorhis, Fulford, Boston via Wood's Hole 3 ds., with guano and ice. Is bound to Charleston, and put into this port for a harbor.

Schr. John, Davis, Wilmington, N. C., to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. A. Osborn, Longstreet, from wreck of the ship Tartar.

Schr. R. W. Godfrey, Godfrey, Mobile 18 ds., with iron to master.

Schr. Gen. Tarbert, Lawes, Delaware City, with corn.

Schr. Wave, Kale, Egg Harbor, with charcoal.

Schr. Francis Burritt, Norton, Orient.

SAILED—Ship Young America.

WIND—At sunset, S., light.

By Telegraph.

AUGUSTA, Feb. 28.—Arr. steamer Robert Toombs, from Europe.

BOSTON, Feb. 28.—Returned, steamer Commerce, hence for Halifax, with machinery, disabled. Below—Brigs Anna D. Torrey, from Charleston, and C. Matthews.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 28.—Arr. schrs. Ella and Americus, New-York; Elmont and Richard Vaux, Philadelphia. Sld. steamer Sea Gull, for Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 28.—Sld. steamers Patero del Oceanus, from Havana for New-York, and Sappo, from Newbern for New-York.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 28.—Arr. steamer Gary, from Baltimore.

Miscellaneous.

The steamer seen ashore 20 miles S. of Chincoteague Shoals by Capt. Barstow, of the steamer Florida, is ascertained not to have been one of the Cromwell line, as at first supposed. The vessel ashore was a large brig propeller, very straight, painted black, had no smoke-stack, two masts, one yard on the foremast only, high bulwarks, heavy stern, bow houses on deck running fore and aft, and low pilot-house.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 26.—The schr. Temperance arrived here to-day from Santiago de Cuba, with a cargo of sugar for Baltimore. She reported the following vessels in port when she left, on the 31st ult.: Amer. bark Mindora, Barclay, wtg.; Br. bark J. G. Paint, Emery, disch'g.; brigs Cameron, wtg.; Geo. Crump, French, ldg. for Bremen; Angelina, Leighton, ldg. for New-York; Emma Ives, wtg.; Amazon, Brunscombe, just arrived; W. W. Lord, ldg. for New-York; schr. J. G. Craig, Craig, ldg. for Philadelphia; Am. schr. Brooks, ldg. for New-Orleans.

The schr. J. W. Hine, from New-Haven, Conn., for Baltimore, with copper ore, collided in Hampton Roads a few nights since with the brig Golden Lead, from Norfolk, where she had been repairing damages sustained in a storm, and bound to Philadelphia, with guano. Neither of the vessels were damaged to any extent. The brig struck the starboard bow of the schooner, bow on, and had the jibboom, headgear, cutwater and upper part of the main stern carried away; the schooner lost three stanchions, one shroud, 15 feet of the rail, and had the jib torn to pieces. The Golden Lead was towed back to Norfolk for further repairs.

The following is a list of the additional arrivals in Hampton Roads: Schrs. M. W. Griffin, from Alexandria, Va., for New-Bedford, with corn; Susan Scranton, from the Rappahannock River for Fairhaven, with oysters; Oliver Ames, from Georgetown, D. C., to New-York, with coal; Addie Brooks, for New-York, with oysters; Ellen Baxter, from New-London to Baltimore, with guano; Willie Martin, from Rockport, Me., for Newbern, N. C., with lime; Alex. Young, from Jacksonville, Fla., to Boston, with lumber; Kate E. Rich, for Fairhaven, with timber; Roxanna Johnson, from Pocomoke for New-York, [illegible] S. C., to Philadelphia, with lumber; Addie Ryerson, for New-York; Isabella Blake, from Georgetown, D. C., for Boston, with coal; J. W. Hall, from Georgetown, D. C., to New-York, with coal; Mott Bedell, from Baltimore for New-York, with coal; Caroline, from Norfolk for New-York, with wood; D. G. Ward, do. for do.; J. G. Houston, Nansemond Ridge for New-York, with oysters; Simpson, do. for do.

The U. S. gunboats Yantic, Lieut.-Commander J. G. Maxwell, and Tacony, Lieut.-Commander Roe, have arrived here from the Gosport Navy-yard, where they were recently put into commission, and they will shortly sail for the South. The Yantic proceeds direct to Pensacola.

The schr. Transit, Capt. Stetson, from Boston with an assorted cargo, bound to Charleston, S. C., put into Norfolk yesterday leaking, and with loss of sails.

The schr. C. H. Van Name, Capt. Van Name, from New-York in ballast, and the schr. Brave, Capt. Bradley, from Washington, D. C., with manure, have arrived at Norfolk.

COMMERCE OF THE PORT FOR FEBRUARY, 1867.—The arrivals of vessels at this port from foreign countries for the month of February, 1867, have been as follows, giving their class and nationality:

Nationality.	Steam's.	Ships.	Barks.	Brigs.	Schrs.	Total.
American	12	17	23	31	33	116
British	19	17	37	53	28	156
Bremen	2	4	5	—	—	11
Norwegian	—	1	8	1	—	10
Hamburg	1	—	2	1	—	4
French	3	—	1	—	—	4
Prussian	—	2	1	2	—	5
Italian	—	—	1	3	—	4
Mecklenburg	—	—	1	—	—	1
Austrian	—	—	1	2	—	3
Holland	—	—	2	1	—	3
Russian	—	—	1	—	—	1
Swedish	—	—	1	—	—	1
Oldenburg	—	—	—	5	1	6
Danish	—	—	—	5	—	5
Spanish	—	—	—	1	—	1
Venezuelan	—	—	—	1	—	1
Haytien	—	—	—	1	—	1
Portuguese	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total	37	41	83	107	60	328
Total for Jan'y	45	24	40	37	41	187
Increase	—	17	43	70	19	141
Decrease	8	—	—	—	—	—
C'stwise for Jan.	99	2	8	15	82	206
C'stwise for Feb.	108	8	14	17	119	266
Total coastwise	207	10	22	32	201	472

During the same period there have arrived from foreign ports the following number of passengers, distinguishing those that arrived in steam vessels:

Where From.	In Steam vessels.	In Sailing vessels.	Where From.	In Steam vessels.	In Sailing vessels.
Liverpool	3,064	171	Rotterdam	—	2
Bremen	689	689	Malaga	—	1
Hamburg	254	60	Savanilla	—	3
Havre	286	392	St. Kitts	—	2
London	—	188	Turks Island	—	1
Glasgow	221	—	Guantanamo	—	2
Havana	152	1	Cardenas	—	1
Rio Janeiro	25	13	Trinidad	—	3
Porto Cabello	5	—	Barbados	—	1
Vera Cruz	8	—	Porto Rico	—	2
Antwerp	—	75	Martinique	—	1
Nassau	—	7	Ragged Island	—	1
St. Martin's	—	3	Shanghae	—	1
Buenos Ayres	—	5	Foo-chow	—	1
Montevideo	—	1	Amoy	—	1
Rio Grande	—	3	Hong Kong	—	3
Santos	—	3	Calcutta	—	10
Demerara	—	2	Callao	—	2
Laguayra	—	1			
Bermuda	—	4	Total	4,704	1,670

Making the total of passengers........................ 6,374

And of California passengers, as follows:
From Aspinwall........ 684 | From Greytown, Nic..... 96

Spoken, &c.

Becherda Ambasdare—ship, from Liverpool for Bombay, 61 ds. out, no date, lat. 18 S., lon. 37 50 W.

Cosmopolite—ship, from Callao for Cowes, 68 ds. out, no date, lat. 26 S., lon. 21 W.

Coquette—Ham. bark, from Bahia for Falmouth, no date, lat. 6 S., lon. 32 30 W.

Foreign Ports.

At Remedios, Feb. 15, barks Arizona, Conant; T. K. Weldon, Welden, for New-York; Acasia, Robinson, for Boston; Gazelle, (Br.,) Shaw, for Falmouth; brigs Don Quixot, Hassell; Lena Thuslow, Corbett; Lanore, (Br.,) Lanore; W. Greenough, (Br.,) Curry, all for New-York; Prentice Hobbs, Martin; Mary Willson, (Br.,) Taylor; Excelsior, (Br.,) Brown, wtg.; schr. Merrill C. Hart, Hart, for New-York; barks Augusta (Nor.) and Landa, (Br.,) wtg.

At Maracaibo, Feb. 3, bark Ilva, Berry, arrived Jan. 20 from New-York.

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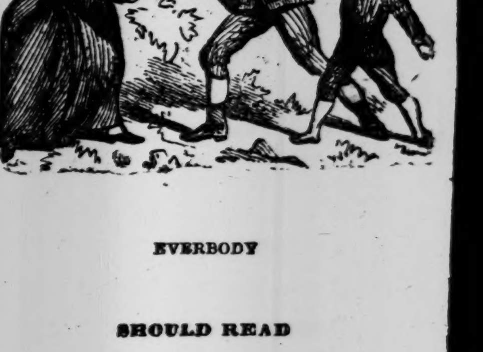

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&c., &c.,

Contributes his original $250,000 Sledger Story, "MY CALL AND WHY I ANSWERED IT," to the April number of YANKEE NOTIONS, with a powerful illustration showing Dr. Weecher in his study in the act of writing the novel. All news venders have it. Price 15 cents.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES for 1861, '62, '63, '64, '65 and '66 for sale. Apply at or address Subscription Desk of the New-York *Times* Office.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway. There you'll find all the NEW BOOKS of the day and all the old standard works, and also choice English, French, and Scotch stationery.

GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW'S, GREENwich and Murray sts., where you will find teas, coffees, fish, flour and everything else cheaper than any store in New-York. One-price house.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 199, Feb. 28, 1867.
78, 1, 30, 20, 76, 18, 38, 51, 65, 64, 69, 34, 68.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 200, Feb. 28, 1867.
17, 42, 72, 46, 9, 16, 49, 24, 39, 27, 37, 50, 36, 10, 65.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS NO. 123, Feb. 28, 1867.
64, 19, 16, 3, 12, 29, 9, 5, 59, 27, 35, 2, 55.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS NO. 124, Feb. 28, 1867.
25, 72, 6, 37, 70, 47, 45, 38, 55, 24, 75, 57, 18, 62, 43.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
of the Georgia State Lotteries.—Publicly drawn and authorized by the General Assembly of Georgia:
GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS NO. 23, Feb. 28, 1867.
73, 72, 71, 2, 62, 44, 48, 16, 26, 35, 61, 5.
GEORGIA STATE—CLASS NO. 24, Feb. 28, 1867.
70, 69, 11, 78, 14, 5, 59, 48, 72, 74, 13, 29.
GRAND CONSOLIDATED—EXTRA CLASS NO. 43, Feb. 28, 1867.
37, 18, 36, 27, 11, 31, 60, 7, 45, 70, 15, 22.
GRAND CONSOLIDATED—CLASS NO. 28, Feb. 28, 1867.
61, 51, 64, 44, 54, 56, 4, 1, 59, 8, 13, 18.
McINTIRE & CO., Managers, Augusta, Ga.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURnished in all legal lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No 176 Broadway and No. 182 Fulton-st.